Wilmington Journal.

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1851.....NO. 13.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,		75
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

D. ANDERSON offers his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity. Office South side of Market, between Second and Third Streets.
November 7, 1851 9-1m

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is in the basement of Mr. H. R. Nixon's dwelling, corner of Princess and Second streets, immediately opposite the Jail, Wilmington, N. C.
April 4, 1851 50-1y

WM. E. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, Commissioner for Georgia, New York, Florida, South Carolina, &c., will give prompt attention to U. S. claims, and all other business entrusted to his care.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C, June 6, 1851 39-12m

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

GENERAL Agent, Commission Merchant, and Collector, Wilmington, N. C., will receive and sell on commission any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and Country Produce that may be sent to his care, except Spirituous Liquors. He also offers his services to the merchants of Wilmington, and the public generally, as Collecting Agent. All claims put in his hands for collection, or any other business entrusted to his care, shall receive his prompt attention. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends in the above business, or any other business where an Agent is wanting.

REFERENCES:

ELLIS & MITCHELL, R. H. GRANT,
G. R. FRENCH, C. MYERS,
May 9, 1851—35-tf Wilmington, N. C.

A. J. GRADY. J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.
April 4, 1851 30-tf

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR and Builder, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y*

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

DUGALD A. LAMONT,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C., will pay prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. [8-tim]

BENJAMIN F. KEITH,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Having had considerable experience in the inspection of Naval Stores, he is prepared to execute any order in his line with promptness and dispatch, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
Feb. 28th, 1851 25-12m

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.

☞Office in Washington Bar. W. M. MONROE.
Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851 3-12m

D. MCMILLAN, S. DAVIS.

McMILLAN & DAVIS,

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington N. C.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

D. L. BURBANK,
(Successor to Hatch & Burbank,)

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

DUGALD McMILLAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions. Office corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

The usual prompt attention given to all business in his line.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

A. B. EVERIETT,

BUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering business.

Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.

The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos. 10 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, on as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market.
April 18, 1851 32-tf

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 31 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.
March 14, 1851. 27-1y

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

POTTER & KIDDER,	JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS,	O. G. PARSLEY,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS,	E. P. HALL,
GEORGE HARRISS,	EDWARD CANTWELL.

Wilmington, N. C.
October 24, 1851 7-1y

V. R. PEIRSON,

AGENT and Commission Merchant, for the sale of Boots and Shoes, Wilmington, N. C. [7-tf

M. McINNIS,

DEALER in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Segars, &c., North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to received BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.
THOS. W. PLAYER.
Oct. 7th, 1851 9-12m*

CIGARS. 50,000 imported Havana, various brands; 34,000 Domestic, *low prices*. For sale by
o31 WILKINSON & ESLER.

General Notices.

Valuable Land and Dwelling House for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his place on the Masonboro' Sound road, about two miles from Wilmington. The LAND contains about NINE HUNDRED ACRES, of which six or seven in the immediate vicinity of the House are cleared and improved; the balance is turpentine land. There are two tasks of new boxes, one year old.

The improvements are a comfortable and well finished two story dwelling house, with suitable out houses, a well of good water, and also a thriving nursery of choice young fruit trees. The above will be found worthy the attention of those desiring a healthy and pleasant residence in the vicinity of town. From its nearness to Wilmington, it may be confidently expected to increase rapidly in value. Apply on the premises to L. HOLMES.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 11, 1851 56-3d—10-wtf

EQUITY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree in the Court of Equity for the County of Onslow, Fall Term, 1851, I will proceed to sell, at the Court House door in Jacksonville, on the 23d day of December next, a TRACT OF LAND containing about SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES, lying and being in the County aforesaid, upon the West side of New River, adjoining the lands of Buckner House, Moses Jernan, and Durant Rhodes, and formerly owned by Jacob King, deceased.

Said tract of land is to be sold upon petition of the heirs of said Jacob King, for the purpose of partition.

ALSO, another piece of LAND containing about THREE HUNDRED ACRES, on the South side of Wallace's Creek, East side of New River, adjoining the lands of Zadock Marcy, Isaac Huggins, deceased, and others. Said piece of land being sold upon the petition of Aaron Farnell and others, for the purpose of partition.

Terms—Bonds with approved security, payable at twelve months. A. J. MURRILL, C. M. E.
Nov. 11, 1851 56-3d—10-9w

NOTICE.—Will be sold on Saturday, the 13th of December next, on the premises, in Clinton, on six months credit, THIRTEEN BUILDING LOTS, situate on the Public Road, leading from Clinton to Warsaw, fronting the Clinton Female Seminary, running 44 yards in front, and 110 yards back. Sold by a decree of the Court of Equity last, as the property of John Robinson, deceased. J. R. BEAMAN,
Nov. 14, 1851—10-5t Adm'r and Commissioner.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JAMES S. IVES is now prepared to repair WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY of all descriptions, at his stand on Market Street, under the Carolina Hotel. Having served the regular apprenticeship under the best workmen, and being determined to spare no pains to please, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who place work in his hands.

He has just received and WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, Gold Levers, of M. J. Tobias & Co., Cooper, Johnson, Robinson, Harrison, Samuel, and other makers; Gold Anchor Levers, Gold and enamelled dials, Gold Duplex, Lepine and Vertical Watches, Silver Levers and Lepines,—New England Clocks and Time Pieces. Ladies Gold Chains, Gold Guard, Vest and Fob Chains, Seal and Keys, Lockets, Bracelet Clasps, Gold Ear Rings and Pins in sets, Topps and other stone Bracelets, and all Gold, do. do., Emerald Sapphire, Garnet Pearl, Enamelled and Gold Breast Pins, do. do. do. Finger Rings, Gold Pencil Cases, Gold and Silver Thimbles and Shields, Gold Studs, Sleeve Buttons, &c. Also silver tea and table Spoons, and a variety of plated ware.

SPECTACLES:—Gold, Silver, Steel, and German Silver Spectacles with Perifocal Glasses, a new and superior article to suit all eyes. I also have Pistols of all kinds for sale, including a new style of patent pocket Revolver. And a fine assortment of extracts for the toilet.

LECOULTER RAZORS, a new and splendid article.—All of which will be sold at as low prices as can be bought in North Carolina, or New York.
Wilmington, Oct. 23d, 1851 40-1d—7-tf

10,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale all his lands situated in All Saints' Parish, South-Carolina, on Little and Waccamaw Rivers, consisting of Corn, Cotton and Turpentine Lands, on which there is twelve or thirteen crops of boxes in full operation; also, a forty barrel Still, with all necessary fixtures. Also, a good stand for a store, and a considerable quantity of Turpentine may be bought at the place. The land will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Persons desiring to purchase, can see the land by calling on the subscriber on the premises, or HENRY NUTT, in Wilmington, N. C., who will give all necessary information. Terms accommodating.
THOS. RANDALL.
Little River, S. C., Nov. 14th, 1851 10-3m

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

I OFFER for sale or lease the following lots in the town of Wilmington:—One house and part of two lots between Second and Third streets, fronting on Nunn street. Also the Southeast corner lot on Second and Nunn streets. Also one lot adjoining the same, fronting on Second street. Any person wishing information respecting the above property, will please call on Mr Lewis Hines, in Wilmington, or on the subscriber at White's Creek, Bladen County, N. C.
J. H. CLARK.
Oct. 17th, 1851 6-3m

THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE.

A NEW and valuable trestle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is spoken of as being wonderful.—The inventor feels confident that no weight which could be placed upon it, could break it down. This consideration, taken together with the economy with which it may be built, will render it worthy the attention of all who are interested in the subject. This bridge is adapted peculiarly to Railroads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any required span, so as not to obstruct the navigation of streams when rafts or boats might be desired to pass, and can also be built at a very moderate expense.

ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post paid.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851 48-1y

$25 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL in Whiteville, Columbus county, on Saturday night, the 19th inst., a man, or boy, by the name of ELIJAH ARNOLD. Said Arnold is about 19 years old, about four ft. six inches high, light hair, and looks pale in the face, badly grown, and will weigh about 85 or 90 lbs. He has been convicted of murder. I will give the above reward of Twenty-Five Dollars for his delivery to me in Whiteville, or any Jail so that I can get him again.
LEWIS WILLIAMSON, Sh'ff.
Whiteville, April 21, 1851 33-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more; the lands upon which these are situated, is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina! There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision. JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow co., N. C., July 22, 1850 47-tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following tracts of land, lying at Lockwood's Folly, in Brunswick county, only 28 miles from Wilmington. The property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers:

1400 acres of Turpentine and Corn land, lying on Lockwood's Folly River, and having on it an excellent grist mill.

400 acres only 10 miles from Smithville. Also,

A lot containing 3 and lying within a few hundred yards of Lockwood's Folly Bridge, on the Georgetown road. A desirable site for a country store.

Persons desirous of purchasing, can make application in Wilmington, to W. A. Rourk, or on the premises to
U. W. ROURK.
Brunswick Co., Aug. 1, '51. 47-tf

FOR SALE,

IN Wilmington, N. C., at public auction, on the 1st day of January, 1852, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) a complete establishment for dressing staves for hogsheads, shooks, &c., consisting of a large and convenient Mill House, one Steam Engine, 20 horse power, with shafting, belting, circular saws, &c., and two Dressers and four Jointers of the Judson and Pardee patent, generally considered the most desirable in the country. Also, one Dresser and Jointer of the Law patent. All the tools, utensils, &c., needful for conducting the cooperage business, with the necessary outhouses, blacksmith shop, workmen's quarters, office, &c. The machinery is capable of dressing and jointing six thousand red oak staves per day, in a perfect manner, and with as little loss as those dressed by hand. With the above number of staves there can be put up per day from 150 to 200 hogshead shooks.

Also a complete Heading Machine, probably the best in use, with which six hands can get out per day, in a perfect manner, 300 pair heads. Terms of sale made known by application to PETER M. WALKER.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 18, 1851 36-ts

SNUFF, SNUFF. 15 half bbls. J. D. Outcalt's, in small bladders, superior. For sale low by
o31 WILKINSON & ESLER.

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 00, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of extra size. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.
Nov. 10, 1851—7td—12mw A. MORGAN.

FRESH FROM THE MILL—per Schr. Alaric.—25 bbls. of Extra family Flour (new wheat;) 25 do. Superfine do.; 12 gross fraction Matches. Low for cash, at
n21 G. H. KELLEY'S.

General Notices.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, that desirable residence on Second Street, between Princess and Walnut Streets, at present occupied by James G. Burr. If not sold before the 1st January, 1852, it will be offered at Public Auction at that time.
Oct. 24, 1851—7-tiJ] H. H. WATTERS.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE,
AND AN OPENING FOR RICE PLANTERS.

The subscriber offers for sale his Mallory Lands, situated at the junction of the Brunswick River with the Cape Fear. There are about 700 acres tide swamp, and judging from the productiveness of lands adjoining, are equal to any lands below the Northwest. It is well located, being at the right pitch both of tides and freshets.

There are 40 or 50 Acres which have been cleared, and with moderate work can be easily reclaimed.

Attached is a first rate mill seat, surpassed by few in the country for a plentiful supply of water; on which is already a dam sufficient, with the exception of a small break in it, which can be easily repaired. It is well located for a saw and grist mill, and thrashing machine. To a person who has got force, there is as great an opening to embark in rice planting as can be found in this section of country—for it is about the largest body of lands that can be found in one body. There are about 12 or 1500 acres of Pine Land attached to it, which have been boxed for Turpentine, and have been cultivated for 2 or 3 years. A bargain may be had in said lands. They are worth the attention of individuals who wish to embark in the Rice culture. Apply to
Oct. 24, 1851—7-tiJ] H. H. WATTERS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—September Term, 1851.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that a certain negro named GEORGE AARON, has been confined in the Jail of New Hanover county for twelve months as a runaway slave, and that the requirements of our statute laws in such cases made and provided has been complied with. (See Revised Statutes, chapter 111, section 16.) It is therefore ordered by the Court that the Sheriff of New Hanover county expose at public sale, the said George Aaron, as a slave, at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next. OWEN FENNELL,
Sheriff of New Hanover county.
Wilmington, Sept. 15, 1851 2-3mw

$300 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Jail of Kershaw District, on Monday, the 14th day of July last, Samuel J. Love, who was convicted for the murder of Mr. Robert J. Lester, at Spring Term, 1851. Said Love is about 20 or 21 years of age, 6 ft. 2 inches high, has rather dark hair, and of a sallow complexion, and has a down-cast look, with dark grey eyes, and some of his front teeth a little decayed, and is a carpenter by trade.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said S. J. Love, and lodge him in any Jail in this State, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for his safe confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I can get him. JOHN INGRAM, S. K. D.
Camden, So. Ca., August 8, 1851. 49-6m

$25 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayboro', S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.
August 1st, 1851—47-tf] S. BELL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs.
MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1851 1-12m

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Lots and improvements thereon, at Saracta, Duplin county, N. C., formerly occupied by Wm. O. Jeffreys as a Store and Distillery, are offered for sale. The situation is a very advantageous location for the above or any other business. For particulars, apply to
J. & J. KELLY.
Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C., April 18, 1851 32-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having bought the *Carriage Factory* formerly carried on by N. S. NEALE, on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite the Livery Stables of H. R. NIXON, Esq., respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute all work in the above line, in the most fashionable, substantial and neat style.

He is also prepared to *Shoe Horses*, in a manner that will give satisfaction. He is also prepared to execute all *Smith work* connected with riding vehicles; also, to repair Drays, Carts and Waggons of every description.

He has now been carrying on the above business for several months, in Wilmington, and believes that he has given general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a liberal continuance of patronage.

☞All vehicles to repair, or horses to shoe, sent by servants, must be accompanied with a written order, or they will not be attended to. JOHN H. LANE.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15, 1851 6-11m

REMOVAL.
Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dauhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. **Repairing done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner.** ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 43-tf

A. B. ROTHWELL. JOHN M'AUSLAN.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS,
On North Water Street.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Store on North Water Street, four doors below Messrs. McMillan & Davis', where they offer for sale on as low terms, for cash, as can be bought in the place, a stock of **Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Sugar and Coffee, Bacon, Pork, Flour, Rice, &c.**

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN.
Wilmington, Oct. 28, 1851 44d3t-8tf

TOBACCO, Tobacco.—Just received per schr. Express, a fine lot of Tobacco which will be sold very cheap.—Call at the sign of the Turk, Front street.
Sept 25 D. L. BURBANK.

THE EXCITEMENT INCREASING DAILY! QUESTION SETTLED! the fact conceded! Scott & Baldwin bear off the palm in triumph! Their ready made Clothing is the best offered in Wilmington, their prices low for cash. The Coats, Pants, Vests made, by this firm to measure, shew more artistic skill than those of any other establishment of the kind in the State. They defy competition, and challenge any other house South of "Mason & Dixon," to surpass their *work*. Call at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S
Gold Lettered Sign, one door above WILKINSON'S Confectionary, Market Street.
Nov. 26, 1851

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.—The undersigned would call the attention of the public to their extensive assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, which comprises a great variety of all the styles of Ladies', Gents', Boys', Misses and Children's wear.

We are now receiving constantly from the best manufacturers, Boots and Shoes, which, for neatness and durability, cannot be surpassed, and are inferior to none. We feel confident that our prices are as low as the lowest.
JONES & GARDNER.

BOOTS and SHOES manufactured and repaired neatly and with dispatch. J. & G.
November 20, 1851 63-1d—11-3w

New Livery Stables.—Fire Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., June 27, 1851 14-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Liquors, &c., which he selected from the first manufacturers in the Northern cities, and offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:

Drugs.—Castor Oil, per gallon or dozen; Epsom Salts; Bermuda Arrow Root; Pul. Jalap; Pul. Rhubarb; Pul. Ipecac; Pul. Columbo; Pul. Senna; Liquorice; Cauthaides; Bi. Carb. and Sal Soda; Cr. Tartar; Magnesia; Peruvian Bark; Seidlitz and Soda Powders.

Chemicals.—Syr. of Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Lead; Iodide of Mercury; Iodide of Potassa; Chloroform; Sw. Spts. Nitre; Aq. Ammonia; Sulph. Æther; Hoffman's Anodyne; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Act. Plumbi; Sulph. Zinci; Strychnine.

Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Putty, and Oil.—White Lead, pure, extra and No. 1; Chrome Green, dry and in oil; do. Yellow, dry and in oil; Verdigris, dry and in oil; Venitian, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Fire Proof Paint; Patent Zinc Paint; Brushes, all sizes and kinds; Putty; Linseed and Train Oils; Lamp Oil; Varnish.

Patent Medicines.—Townsend's, Sands, Webster's, Bull's, Keeler's, and Carpenter's SARSAPARILLA; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Swain's Panacea; Indian Panacea; Spencer's Bitters; Oxygenated Bitters; Pain Killer; Tarrants Aperient; Tarrants Ext. Cubebs and Copaiva; Peter's, Beckwith's, Clickener's, Brandreth's, House's, Lee's, Spencer's, Wistar's, Scott's, Anderson's, Keeler's, Hull's, Wright's, Tyler's, Moffatt's, and Leidy's PILLS, &c. &c.

For sale at the lowest wholesale and retail prices, by
o24] WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

C. DuPRE, DRUGGIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Fancy Articles, Liquors, *Window Glass, French and American assorted sizes.*

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, which he will sell as low as any Druggist in the *Southern country*. Every article is warranted to be of the best quality and put up in the best style. Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and look for themselves before buying elsewhere.

Drugs.

Epsom and Glauber Salts; Castor and Sweet Oil; Rhubarb Jalap; Ipecac; Arrow Root; Cream Tartar; Carb. Soda; Gum Arabic; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Alex. Senna; Peruvian Bark; Borax, &c.

Chemicals.

Sulph. Quinine; Iodine; Iodide Mercury; Iodide Potash; Calomel; Eng. Blue Mass; Spirits Nitre; Sulph. Ether; Spirits Hartshorn; Nit. Acid; Spirits Iodide of Iron; Cit. Feni et Quinine.

Patent Medicines.

Sands' Sarsaparilla; Lee's, Beckwith's, Peters', Spencer's, Wright's, and Brandreth's Pills; Moffit's Bitters and Pills; Dead Shot; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Cod Liver Oil; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry; Balsam Wild Cherry, &c.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Pure Lead; Extra and No. 1 Lead; Verdigris in oil; Chrome Green, in oil and dry; Paris Green, in oil; Vermellion Black, in oil; Spanish Brown, in oil; Venitian Red, in oil, &c.

All the above articles will be sold cheap, at the Drug Store of C. DuPRE, Market-street.
Wilmington. July 25. 1851

GLASS WARE! GLASS WARE! Just received from New York, a large assortment of Vials of various sizes, Speir Tincture and Salt Mouth Bottles, Toilette Bottles, fancy Tungents, &c. &c. Also, a large assortment of Window Glass. For sale by C. DuPRE,
o31 Druggist and Chemist.

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.—A Large lot of Lubins, Pivers and Roussels Perfumery, Soaps, Shaving Creams, Pomatums, &c. Also, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Flesh and Cloth Brushes, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Rose Hair Oil, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. For sale at the Drug and Chemist Store of C. DuPRE.
Oct. 31st, 1851 Market Street.

JUST Received, per Schr. Wm. Hart, from Philadelphia.—100 ozs. Sulph Quinine P. & W.; 50 ozs. Sulph Quinine, German; 5 bbls. Epsom Salts. Sulphum, Nitric and Muriatric Acids. Also, a large assortment of choice Chemicals from the laboratory of Pomroy and Weightman. For sale cheap at C. DuPRE'S, Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED. Blake's Patent Fire and Water Proof Paint, or Artificial Slate. Also, patent refined Vegetable Paint Oil, at less than half the price of Linseed Oil. For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
n26 Druggist and Chemist.

in Store and for Sale at Low Prices.

DRY GOODS, &c.—Brown and Bleached Sheeting, Shirting and Drillings, Calicoes, a good assortment, Bombazine, Alpacca, M. DeLaine, Cashmeres, Merinos, Brocade Silks, Poplins, Ginghams, Muslins, Cambrics, Florentine and other Trimmings, Laces, Braids, &c., Ribbons, Silk and Lace Bonnets, a good assortment, Veils, Shawls, a good assortment, Flannels, Linseys, Hose and Half Hose, Silk Lisle Thread, Cotton, Cashmere and Berlin Gloves, Louisiana, Marlboro' and other stripes, Cotton Oznaburgs, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinetts, Tweeds Cloth, Ermine do., Cassimeres, Bed Ticking, Denims, Kerseys and Plains, and other heavy goods, Irish Linen, Silk, Cotton and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Sewing Thread, Spool Cotton and Silk, Buttons, Combs, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c.

GROCERIES, &c.—Butter, Cheese, Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Canton Ginger, Pepper, Pimento, Race Ginger, Rice, Flour, Candles, Soap, Starch, Powder and Shot, Vinegar, Salt, Snuff, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Axes, Hatchets, Knives, Pocket, Table, Butcher, Shoe, Drawing, Saw, Sticking, &c., Hammers, Chisels, Augers, Gimblets, Files, Spades, Shovels, Long Forks, Nails, Hinges and Screws, Curry Combs, Rim, Stock, Dead, Pad and other Locks, Cotton and Wool Cards, Coopers Tools and Tin Ware.

SADDLERY, &c.—Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Girths, Whips, Martingales, Billet Mountings, Stirrups and Stirrup Leathers, Hames and Collars, Spurs, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—9 cases Men's, Youth's and Boy's Boots, assorted; 20 cases do. do. do. Heavy Brogans; Men's, Youth's and Boy's Kip, Calf and Seal Brogans, assorted—Ladies' Enameled, Jenny Lind, Morocco, Patent Leather, Excelsior, and Leather Shoes; Misses' Enameled Lace Boots, Excelsior, and Leather do; Children's Shoes, &c.

BROOMS, Brushes, Baskets, Pails, Washboards, Looking Glasses, Fancy Soaps, Snuff, Cigars and Tobacco, in boxes; Powder Puffs and Chalk Balls; Cologne, Hair Oil, Shaving Cream, Boxes, Brushes and Soap; Bonnet, Board Wire and Lace,—and in fact, a good assortment of Fancy Articles; Umbrellas and Parasols; Paper, Ink, Slates, Pens and Pencils, Envelopes, &c.

CAMPHOR, Castor Oil, Opodeldoc, Laudanum, Essence Peppermint and Cinnamon; Nutmegs; Indigo, Copperas, Alum, Sal Nitre, British Oil, Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Brimstone, Sup. Carb. Soda, &c., &c.

HATS AND CAPS, and many other articles not named, to which the attention of those in want are invited.
B. S. KOONCE.
South side Market Street, 4th door from the Wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
And at his Old Stand in Richlands, Onslow county, N. C.
Nov. 7, 1851 9-1m-dlt

IN STORE. 125 barrels Canal Flour;
35 quarter bags family do.
80 bbls. North State Whiskey;
21 do. old Monongahela Whiskey;
10 do. extra do. do., old and fine;
5 do. old Rye do., superior;
10 do. Apple Brandy; 10 bbls. Imperial Gin;
15 half and quarter casks old French Brandy;
5 ¼ casks old Madeira, and 5 ½ casks old Port Wine;
35 bags prime Rio, and 15 bags Laguyra Coffee;
30 boxes Tobacco, assorted; 10,000 Cigars, all qualities;
15 barrels and half bbls. Snuff;
30 boxes Rosehill mill do. 75 boxes prime Cheese;
35 bbls. Mess Pork; 5 half bbls. Mess Beef;
15 qr. bbls. clear Mess Pork; 15 kegs pr

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 5, 1851.

The Message.

We send an extra containing the President's Message to all our subscribers, being unwilling to exclude all other matter from the inside of our paper, as must have been the case had we inserted the Message in the columns of our regular issue. The length of the document will no doubt prevent its general perusal, and we have, therefore, made the following synopsis, which contains its most important statements:

The message is very long, and occupies 12 columns of the "Republic." After the usual felicitations on the peace and prosperity of the country, the president refers to the case of the Cuban prisoners, who, he says, had forfeited the protection of their country and were justly amenable to the laws of Spain, which might adopt such measures as it deemed necessary for its own protection against improper and unlawful expeditions, of the nature of that which invaded Cuba under Lopez.

The governments of England and France had tendered to Spain their forces to aid in protecting her possessions against illegal adventures, but their representatives at Washington had stated that these forces were instructed, in any operations they might engage in, to respect the flag of the United States wherever it might appear, and to commit no act of hostility upon any vessel or armament under its protection. The case of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans is referred to, and the question of compensation for the injury to his property brought to the notice of Congress. These matters occupy three columns. The next referred to is that of Kossuth. The liberation of Kossuth and his companions is alluded to, and the President recommends to Congress in what manner they shall be treated when they come to this country.

The President hopes that citizens of the United States will refrain from taking part in the Mexican troubles on the Rio Grande.

The aggregate receipts into the Treasury for the last fiscal year were $52,312,979 87, making with balance in Treasury, $58,917,521 36. The total expenditures were 48,005,878 68.

The total imports for the year ending 30th June, 1851, were	$215,725,995
Of which there were in specie	4,967,901
The exports for the same period were	$217,517,120
Of which there were of domestic products	$178,516,555
Foreign goods re-exported	9,738,695
Specie	29,231,880
	$217,517,120

The payments on account of the public debt since December last have been $7,501,456 56. The public debt on the 20th ult., exclusive of the stock authorized to be issued to Texas, was $62,560,395 26.

The receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated at $51,800,000, which, with the probable unappropriated balance in the treasury, on the 30th June next, will give, as the probable available means, for that year, the sum of $63,258,743 09.

The total expenditures for the next fiscal year are estimated at $42,892,299 19.

It is estimated that there will be an unappropriated balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1853, of twenty millions of dollars.

The President goes into an argument against the present low rates of duties, and contends that although there has been a large increase in the value of our exports of produce, it has arisen from the high price of cotton, and he anticipates a falling off in the returns of the present year, from the decline in the price of that article. He recommends a modification of the present tariff, by substituting specific for *ad valorem* duties, and by discriminating in favor of the industrial products of our own country. In plain terms, he wants a "protective tariff."

The President recommends appropriations for the improvement of the harbors of our great lake and sea coast, and the navigation of our principal rivers.

The expenditures of the War Department, for the year ending 30th June last, were $9,060,268 58. The estimates for the year commencing 1st July next and ending June 30, 1853, are $7,898,775 83; showing a reduction of $1,161,492 75.—The President recommends the employment of an additional regiment of mounted men for the defence of our Mexican frontier against the Indians.

The estimates for the support of the Navy and Marine Corps the ensuing fiscal year will be found to be $5,856,472 19, the estimates for the current year being $5,900,621.

The estimates for special objects under the control of this Department amount to $2,684,220 89, against $2,210,990 for the present year.

The reduced rates of postage did not take effect until the commencement of the present fiscal year. It is not known precisely what the receipts are, but it is believed that they will be found to fall far short of those of last year.

Mr. Fillmore concludes by referring to the Fugitive Slave Law and the Compromise Bills. He thinks the Fugitive Law constitutional and necessary and binding upon every citizen of the United States, and regards the compromise as a final adjustment, "until time and experience should demonstrate the necessity of farther legislation to guard against avasion or abuse."

Of course, there are many points touched upon to which we have not now time to refer.

Upon the whole we regard the exhibit as favourable. The treasury is overflowing. Our imports and exports are unprecedented, and the latter overbalance the former, although the amount of specie exported over the import does not exceed twenty-four million, not more than half what has arrived from California, to say nothing of what has been brought by emigrants from Europe, who latterly have been of a class that have brought a large amount.

The President's Message.

Of course the papers of Mr. Fillmore's party pronounce the message an admirable document, and bespeak for it an attentive perusal, which it may, perhaps, receive from various newspaper editors and some few politicians; but apart from these, we question if ten men in a county ever do read such long documents through. The perusal of President's messages and "sich like," we look upon as one of the greatest and most unpleasant inflictions to which an editor is subjected, and accounts satisfactorily for the prevalence of insanity among the devotees of that unfortunate calling.

Should we venture to differ in any degree from the superlative estimation in which the message is held by the Fillmore organs, we might perhaps be accused of partizan prejudice; but, even under penalty of such accusation, we would venture to insinuate our belief that if the "oldest inhabitant" were properly catechised, his "memory" might recall some document or two nearly approaching to this in ability, and we will even venture to say that those of us who may survive until this time next year, will have the pleasure of witnessing the extacies of our friends of the Fillmore press, over a still more extraordinary document, which will derive a melancholy interest from its valedictory character.

The message is in plain, good English, without any effort at all at strength or condensation. The whole might just as well have been put into three columns as twelve. The exhibit it makes of the national finances, and trade of the country, had been anticipated some weeks ago by the newspapers.—So of all the statements and views in the message. We question if any original fact or suggestion can be found in its whole length. It refers in all cases to the report of the Secretaries, and the puzzle is to understand how so much could be written with so little in it of a positive character. It is true a whig President is placed in rather awkward circumstances, as he finds himself bound to carry out democratic policy, and there is little use in his spreading his distinctive views before a Congress, of which nearly two-thirds is opposed to them, and by whom there is no chance of their adoption. So we find Mr. Fillmore make rather a languid reference to the Tariff and Internal Improvements, and then turn the subjects over to Mr. Corwin, whose report of course will be made for out-door consumption during the coming campaign.

Upon the whole the message is fairly and smoothly written. Somewhat negative in character. Positively long and positively nothing else. In the first paragraph we are assured that our "country is at peace with all the world," but we find no allusion to "the rest of mankind." So far as he goes he is reasonably straight upon the slavery question, and taking it upon the whole, there have been worse messages and there have also been much abler and better

Re-Organization.

We are pleased to notice from the Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi papers, that the Compromise and anti-compromise democrats are uniting upon the long-tried platform of democratic principles. Of the anti-compromise democrats in those States, few, if any, organized upon the platform of resistance for the past, *only* or chiefly. No reasonable man among that party supposed for a moment that California, once admitted, could ever be ejected from the Union. The only rational aim and object of the anti-compromise democrats of the South, was the occupation and assertion of such a position towards these measures as would stay the course of aggression, by disavowing, at all hazards, any and every farther "Compromise" involving the question of slavery.—This was the true position of the South. Resistance for the past was impossible, because unanimity of opinion and concert of action could not be obtained; and consequently all vaporing in that direction was simply "sound and fury signifying nothing," and the attempt made in some few cases to establish it as a test of democratic faith, could not bind the party, but was simply ridiculous. But the position of the "Union" party in which it was joined by the whole southern whig press, fully deserved and still deserves the epithet of "submissionist."—Its distinctive principle was not simply an acquiescence in the Compromise, but as a Georgia cotemporary well observes. *such an unequivocal endorsement of it as would lay the foundation for future Compromises still more detrimental to the interests of the South.*

Now that the "noise and confusion" has somewhat subsided, all true democrats begin to see how very little difference there has been or is between the different sections of the party, and how very little affinity there really is or can be between them and their old opponents, the whigs, or their more recent and more insidious enemies, the so-called "Unionists." We do not know what course may be pursued by Messrs. Foote, Cobb, and others, who allowed themselves to be used by this temporary faction, but it certainly will require no witch to see that their future standing in the party, or even their recognition as democrats, depends upon the course they may adopt in the next six months. To retain that standing and recognition they must "come out from among them."

Hon. Robt. J. Walker.

This gentleman, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, is now in England, endeavoring to negotiate a loan of $15,000,000 for the construction of certain Railroads in the valley of the Mississippi. As a distinguished stranger in England, it is natural that he should receive attention—as an American Republican, it is also natural that he should sympathise with the cause of liberty in Europe, and be willing to take Kossuth and the other Hungarian exiles by the hand. It is not therefore surprising that he should be an honored guest at several of the Kossuth banquets, or that he should participate in the feelings natural to the occasion, or that, in the courtesy of after-dinner toastings, his health should be pledged as the future President of the United States, since that is an office to which every native born citizen may aspire. But for the papers of the opposing party to Mr. Walker to torture such a thing into a "foreign nomination," is ridiculous in the extreme, and yet we find the whig papers, commencing of course, in New York, ringing the changes upon this thing, until they fairly run it into the ground.

After all, it does seem to us that the nomination would not be such a "bad old chance." It cannot be said of it, as Daniel Webster said of that made at Philadelphia in 1848, that it is "not fit to be made." And moreover, even taking the view that instead of an after-dinner courtesy it was a *bona fide* nomination, let us look at the different parties in England, by whom praise is extended to American politicians. The nomination in question was made by Lord Dudley Stuart, the most ultra liberal nobleman in Britain, and Louis Kossuth, the leading patriot in Europe. If we want to find where such praise is bestowed upon whigs, we must turn to the columns of the Chronicle or Times, the organs of British Toryism and the defenders of Austrian oppression. If therefore our whig contemporaries want to follow up this discussion about Mr. Walker, they will find that there are two sides to it, and that they are decidedly on the wrong one.

If the editor of the Wilmington Journal will reflect on the tone of the Raleigh Standard, Mountain Banner, and Lincoln Republican, he will see a reason for our remark to which he takes exception.

Fayetteville Observer, 2d inst.

The remark to which we took exception was a reference to politics in connection with the tragedy at Morgantown. We thought and still think such reference unfortunate, nor do we see how a reflection on the tone of the Standard, Banner and Republican, would help the matter, as there is nothing in the articles of these papers to show any political bias in the matter, and this view of the case is strengthened when we reflect that Flemming, as well as Mr. Avery, claimed to be a democrat. So far as we have any personal feeling in the affair, all our sympathies are with Mr. Avery, whom we have had the pleasure of meeting once or twice, in the western part of the State, some years ago. Although our acquaintance then was very slight indeed, it served, at least, to impress us with the suavity of his manners; and we know that he stood very high among those to whom he was best known, for the more solid qualifications of the head and heart, while the reputation of the deceased was decidedly the reverse. We have already avowed our belief that not a hair of Mr. Avery's head should or would have fallen in any case; but, nevertheless, after reading the evidence adduced on trial and the speech of the counsel, we cannot find any reason to change our previously expressed opinion as to the course which should have been adopted. It is now our opinion independently entertained and expressed, and without taking our cue from others, or expecting others to take their cue from us.

☞We are pleased to learn that J. W. Forney, Esq., editor of the Pennsylvanian, has been elected Clerk of the House of Representatives on the first ballot.

☞A sort of American edition of the World's Fair is to come off in New York during the ensuing Summer for certain. The London correspondent of the Boston Post, says that *two hundred* pieces of Statuary have already been selected, and will be sent from Europe as contributions, as well as all the most rare and beautiful articles exhibited in London, together with such additional ones as may be made ready by the time of the opening of the exhibition. A great place is New York, and a great people are the New Yorkers.

☞The number of Marshalls and assistants employed last year in taking the census of the United States was 3,444.

Enjoyment is more durable than pain. The one is the immortal firmament, the other is the transient clouds which darken it for the time.—*Ex.*

We don't know much about its being durable, but it is certainly more *en*-durable.

☞In glancing over the list of exhibitors at the late Fair of the South Carolina Institute, held recently in Charleston, we were surprised at not finding a single one from North Carolina. Why this was the

Whiskers.

The whisker market, like the faces of the people, is perfectly bare. If there be anything of a demand the article must rule high, for we have never seen so small a supply. The crop is evidently neglected, and the most fertile spots of physiognomy thrown out like old field. Upon the principle that people place the highest value upon anything which they do not possess, we generally find those towards whom nature has been most frugal in the bestowment of hirsute adornments, take the greatest amount of pains in their cultivation, coaxing and tittivating, greasing and manuring them with Bear's oil, Hair Tonic, and, for aught we know to the contrary, with guano, poudrette and shell marl.

There is another strange thing about whiskers. A man's head may get bald and he may lose his top knot, but we have never yet known a chin, which once rejoiced in a beard, become smooth again.—Once a shaver always a shaver, unless he cultivateth a Mosaic beard and becometh patriarchal. There is also another thing which has puzzled us not a little in connexion with this important subject. Why is it that frequently we find a luxuriant vegetation on one portion of the tillable half of the human face divine and total barrenness on the rest? and also, how comes it that there be brown, black, white, red, brindled, and piebald hairs on the same chin, the black and gray hairs springing side by side, although the whole face was born on the same day. These are serious considerations, which should be maturely weighed.

Half the contracts and obligations in Turkey are made under the sanction of a solemn oath upon the beard of the Prophet. Now, if some innovator should happen to discover that the Prophet had no beard, all Turkey-dom would be in terrible uproar, and the Turkey gobblers would wax pugnacious—for half their social system is built on or hangs by the said beard.

As for the moustache, that is a tender subject, and we forbear remark. There are, we believe, only four in town, and we understand that there is a rumor afloat to the effect that the proprietors intend to apply to the next Legislature for an act of incorporation, for the purpose of consolidating the four into one.

We remember that about the times of the Mexican war, every man was bearded, from which we draw the inference that there is some necessary connection between whiskers and pugnacity. We therefore deem it prudent to take time by the forelock, and make our humble apologies to all the whiskers in town, and to the four moustaches.

Apologetic.

We beg leave to make the *amende honorable* to the fraternity of moustaches. Instead of four "their name is legion." We have recently discovered a numerous progeny of "hinfantile hairs," which may yet survive the trials of weaning, teething, and dry nursing, and prove "a real blessing" to barbers.—As for whiskers, they are getting "too numerous to mention," and the proprietors thereof are "sum punkins" in general, and clever fellows in particular, to say nothing of the fact that most of them could beat our small body; therefore do we have a respect for whiskers, that is, for full grown whiskers, fellows which have arrived at the years of discretion; but as for sucking ones—youngsters a week or two old, why they are like comparisons—decidedly odious.—A man, while his whiskers are growing, ought to obey the Scriptural injunction about going to Jericho.

Whig Meeting and the Observer.

A whig meeting was held at Smithville, on Monday evening last, and resolutions passed nominating Fillmore and Graham for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. No recommendation, we understand, was made for Governor. We notice also in the Fayetteville Observer of Tuesday, a call for a similar meeting to be held in that place, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day. Go ahead; we like to see it.

The Observer says that "the Journal whistles to keep its courage up," when it anticipates beating the whigs. Perhaps it may, in the manner of boys, when passing a grave yard, or expecting a ghost.—We look upon the Observer's party as dead and buried, and of course when we see any appearances of motion in it, we fancy it the evidence of something preternatural and posthumous. But, in good sober earnestness, and we want to be earnest over it, is it not rather funny for a whig paper to talk about the necessity of a democratic one whistling to keep its courage up, when some twenty-nine States are democratic, and the whig pyramid is built somewhat in this manner:

VERMONT.
TENNESSEE.
SALT RIVER.

Something of a problem in the rule of Three might be stated as follows:

If less than two years of Mr. Fillmore's administration lose nearly every State in the Union, what are his chances of re-election at the end of his term? Perhaps the proper answer would be—less than none at all! His popularity will be decidedly a negative quality.

"The Journal whistles to keep its courage up"!

Marine Insurance.

The advertisement of the South Carolina Insurance Company, which appears in to-day's Journal, will be found worthy of attention. The want of a Marine Insurance Office in this place has been long felt, and its supply is a desideratum. Messrs. DeRosset & Brown are the Agents.

Burglary.

The dwelling of Mrs. McGary, on the Sound, was entered on the night of 26th ult., and some forty or fifty dollars in silver money, and considerable jewelry stolen. The supposed thief was caught on Monday night last, and lodged in jail, and some of the money was found concealed in his stocking. The jewelry has not been recovered.

The Steamship Cherokee arrived at New York on the 30th ult., with San Francisco dates to the 1st November. She brought the mails and $2,500,000 in gold. The agitation in regard to the division of California still continues. The convention met on the 20th of October, and passed resolutions designating the southern territory. The clipper ship "Challenge" had arrived at San Francisco, but had been beaten by the Flying Cloud, which arrived 16 days sooner. Business prospects in California were favorable, and the mines more productive than ever. California was generally tranquil.

☞The Steamship Prometheus arrived at N. Y. on the 1st inst., from Chagres and Havana. She brought five hundred passengers and $700,000 in gold. On the 26th ult., Mr. Thrasher was still in prison, but it was expected that he would be liberated that day.

New River Survey.

We are informed that the U. S. Surveyors on New River, and at the Inlet near Jacksonville, in Onslow county, have recently closed their labors. They state that they could find no rocks in the river or on the bar. The sole obstruction to the navigation consists of an oyster-bed, some six hundred yards long, which the surveyors are confident can be removed by a single engineer, a dredge-boat, and two laborers, in three months.

Congress.

MONDAY, Dec. 1st.—SENATE.—The Senate was called to order by Hon. W. R. King, of Alabama, President pro tempore.

The Chaplain prayed.

The credentials of several new Senators were presented. Some discussion arose as to whether Mr. Mallory, who has the Governor's certificate, should be sworn in as the new Senator from Florida, which resulted in his being sworn in. His seat is contested by Mr. Yulee. Hence the difficulty.

Mr. Foote introduced a joint resolution directing the appointment of a committee of the two Houses of Congress to wait upon Kossuth on his arrival, communicate him in the name of the people of the United States assurances of the most profound respect, and tender to him in the name of the people of the United States the hospitalities of the metropolis of the Union.

HOUSE.—The House met at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by the old Clerk, who called the roll, and two hundred and eighteen answered to their names. A very long discussion and squabble arose between the members of the Whig and Democratic parties, in regard to the compromise measures. After some time had been consumed in this way, the House went into election of officers. Upon the first ballot for Speaker, 118 votes were cast for Linn Boyd and 94 for other gentlemen. Mr. Boyd was therefore declared duly elected, and was conducted to his seat by Mr. Stanly of North Carolina, and Mr. Disney of Ohio, when he briefly and gracefully returned his acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon him.

For Clerk, Mr. Forney received 129 votes, all others 79. Mr. F. was therefore declared to be duly elected.

A committee was appointed to inform the Senate that the House has organized, and another to wait on the President in connection with a similar one from the Senate, and inform him that Congress was organized and ready for the message.

On motion, Mr. Glossbrenner was declared Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. McNnew, Doorkeeper, and Mr. J. M. Johnson, Postmaster of the House for the present Congress.

House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 2nd.—SENATE.—The message was received and read, and 10,000 extra copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Foote introduced two resolutions. One expressing the sympathy of Congress on behalf of the Irish exiles, another making arrangements for the reception and entertainment of Kossuth, and gave notice of a third, declaring the acts of September, 1850, known as the "Compromise," to be a definite settlement of the questions growing out of the system of domestic slavery. And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House was occupied in discussing a motion to the effect that every member should be supplied with the papers of the day to a certain amount. Different sums were mentioned, ranging from $30 to $100 for each member. Pending this the Message was sent in and read. On motion of Mr. Bayley, it was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and fifteen thousand additional copies ordered to be printed. The House then adjourned.

South Carolina Legislature.

The bill for giving the election of electors for President and Vice President to the people, was considered in committee of the whole House of Representatives, and reported against by a vote of 66 to 48. The bill was virtually killed.

The bill for calling together the convention, is under discussion in the Senate.

A bill has been introduced and had its first reading in the House, to incorporate the North East Railroad Company, to unite Charleston with some point on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

An old Irish paper has the following remark:—"The Americans and English educate their children in the fear of God and the love of money."

We think that this might be put into a new Irish paper and not be much of a bull after all. Perhaps it would be more true as a general thing, if the fear of poverty were substituted for that of God.

Engineer's Office Wilmington & Manchester R. R.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 3rd, 1851.

Genl. W. W. Harllee, Prest., &c.—Dear Sir—I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Board, the following report of the operations of that portion of your road now in use. On the 12th November, I formally opened nine miles of the Road, by commencing to run a Passenger train regularly in connection with the Camden Branch Trains.—Since that time the Road has been laid to Cane Savanna Swamp—a distance of 12 miles from the Junction—and to the 30th ult., (a period of 18 days,) 337½ passengers had passed over the line, and the receipts were $154 62. I have no doubt a much larger number would have passed over the line, had ample notice been given of the day of opening.

An analysis of the above and a comparison with the early operations of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, will show that the local business of your Road will greatly exceed that of the latter. The average number of passengers that have daily passed over your Road, with a distance of 10 miles in operation, is 19, against 15 per day that passed over the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad in 1841—more than twelve months after the entire length (161½ miles) had been in operation. At this rate the way travel will yield annually $313 90 per mile. I find we cannot transport our materials and run the passenger trains, and at the same time transport the freight that would offer, with one Engine, and have, therefore, declined receiving freight until another Engine could be placed on the Road. The first Engine will be delivered by Messrs. Norris & Brothers about the 1st March, and failing to procure another to be used until its arrival, I have purchased one of a smaller class, to be placed on the Road within ten days.

A large amount of freight will offer for transportation as soon as arrangements can be made to receive it; and I have no doubt the receipts from this source will exceed the amount received from way travel, and that the combined receipts will pay all expenses on that portion of the Road in operation, and leave a handsome revenue applicable to the construction of the Road. Respectfully,

L. J. FLEMING, *Res. Eng.*

Methodist Conference.

This body is now in session in this place. Bishop Andrews, of Georgia, is presiding over its deliberations. They are moving on with facilty and ease, despatching the usual business for such an occasion. We have heard of no question, up to the time of going to press with this paper, that has excited a debate. There are now about 70 preachers in attendance, and some others expected. It is the wish of the Bishop to get through with the business with all due speed, his pressing engagements admitting of no unnecessary delay.—*Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman, 27th ult.*

Later from Havana.

We learn by the arrival of the brig Gulnare, Capt. Phillips, at this port yesterday, from Havana, that a report was current, at her departure, to the effect that Mr. John S. Thrasher would be pardoned by the Captain General, on condition he leave the Island, and that twenty days would be allowed him to arrange his affairs.

The birth day of Queen Isabella was celebrated on the 19th, at Havana, with great display and ceremony. The troops were reviewed by the Captain General on the occasion.

The Gulnare sailed in company with the brig Emma, Capt. Hughes, of and for Baltimore. She left in port the brig Metamora, which was to have sailed for New York on the 23d inst., also, the barque Dudley, Capt. Morrison, of and for this port. Captain Phillips states that the Dudley was ready for sea, but was detained in consequence of some of her crew being sick. The British frigate Alarm sailed from Havana on the 20th inst., for Vera Cruz.

Charleston Courier, 29th ult.

Wantod by a Dutch gardener, a journeyman cooper to head a cabbage.

Letter of J. S. Thrasher.

IN A DUNGEON OF THE PUNTA CASTLE.
HAVANA, November 21, 1851.

To the Government of the United States of America and to my fellow-countrymen:

An American citizen, deprived of liberty and denied justice, respectfully begs leave to lay before you the following facts and appeal:

Upon landing from the steamer Georgia, on the 16th of October last, I was suddenly, and without previous accusation, arrested and taken to the office of the Police. On searching my person, and that of a gentleman who accompanied me, no papers or letters of any kind were found upon either of us. We were then taken to the hotel where I boarded, accompanied by the chief of police, who demanded to be shown my room. On ascertaining that I had no room there, we were taken to my residence, and all my papers seized. The gentleman who was with me, was then put at liberty—myself and all my books and papers were taken to the residence of one of the Police Commissaries, where four days were occupied by the government interpreters in reading my letters.

On the 21st of October I was thrown into a dungeon of the city prison, and all communication with my friends strictly prohibited. On the 25th I was removed to my present dungeon, and the Fiscal of the military tribunal made his appearance and began a judicial examination. On the 26th this was continued, and then I saw no one until the 4th instant, when the questioning was proceeded with—and on the 6th I was again questioned, and *finally informed that I was accused of* TREASON. At the same time, I was required to select one from a list of officers that was presented to me, who should conduct my defence. Not knowing any of them, I chose at random, supposing he would consult with me and my legal advisers, as is usual in such cases, in regard to my defence. On the 7th inst, I was, for the first time, allowed to see my friends, and to consult with them as the best course to pursue.

I conferred with our consul, and he passed several communications in my behalf to the government here, all of which have been utterly disregarded and not replied to. On the 11th, I was informed that I was to be brought up the next day for sentence. I immediately wrote my nominal defender to come at once to consult me, and to bring with him the proceedings which are in writing. He replied *verbally* that he would come in the afternoon. *He did not come*, and I extended at once a protest against the proceedings, alleging that I had not been heard, and that neither myself nor my legal advisers had been consulted for a proper defence. I sent this to the President of the Military Commission that night, who refused to receive it, saying that it could only be admitted by the Captain General. The American Consul, Mr. Owen, as soon as informed of this, proceeded to the palace, and protested against sentence being pronounced, as I had not been heard in defence.

In the morning my nominal defender came to my prison to inform me that, he had been allowed by the court, *only twenty-four hours to prepare my defence, that he had been occupied till that moment examining the proceedings, which are voluminous, and that within an hour he must return them to the Fiscal.* On the 12th I was taken before a Court Martial, composed of a Brigadier General and six Officers of the Army. The testimony and proceeding were read before I was brought into court, which is contrary to law, and to custom, and when brought in, I was asked *what I had to say to the charges against me.* I replied that *I had not been furnished with a copy of the charges, that I had been denied access to the proceedings and testimony, that my nominal defender had neither consulted with me nor with my counsel*, and that I now asked that *my protest and petition for stay of proceedings should be admitted.* I was told by the President of the Court that it should be considered.

I was remanded to my dungeon, and heard nothing more of the proceedings until to-day, when I have been formally notified that, I HAVE BEEN SENTENCED TO EIGHT YEARS' LABOR, IN CHAINS, AT CEUTA, IN AFRICA, WITH PAYMENT OF COSTS.

It is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the impropriety of bringing me before a court martial in a time of profound peace, or the injustice of sentencing me without a hearing: on the utter contempt of international law, civil rights and treaty stipulations, in my trial; or upon the wilful disregard in this manner of proceeding of the constitution and rules of the very court which has assumed a jurisdiction over me without right, has tried me without a crime, and has sentenced me without defence.

The government that has the power and the will to commit these acts is beyond the reach of reason; and my only resource is to appeal to the *physical* power of our own Government for that protection which its *moral* power has not been able to extend over me, and to ask from my fellow-countrymen such countenance as will encourage the executive in the manifestations of firmness, and carry some appreciation of national rights and national duties to the hearts of the unscrupulous rulers of Cuba.

I solemnly affirm that I have never had any connection with the parties which have invaded this Island; and that the only grounds for hatred to me on the part of the government and Spanish portion of the population here, are that I am an American; that I refused to abjure my nationality one year since, when required by this government to do so, or to abandon the business I was then engaged in; that I succored so far as I was able those of my countrymen who were captives here; and that in court I had the independent spirit (they call it audacity) to rely upon my innocence and my rights as an American citizen.

Having been denied justice, I now ask at the hands of the American Government and the American people that liberty of which I am so iniquitously deprived. All the horrors of the Spanish galleys are before me, and my only hopes are in the sympathies of my countrymen, and the prompt action of our National Government. J. S. THRASHER.

The New York Democracy.

Since the administration and the whig party got their death-blow in the recent loss of New York, the official journal here has betaken itself to the task of misrepresenting the triumphant democracy of that State as hostile to the Compromise. This only shows that the Republic is too whiggish to have in reality the maintenance of the Compromise much at heart. This appeared clearly enough, indeed, when the Republic, a few days before the New York election, came out with the avowal of its desire that the whigs should triumph in that State on Mr. Seward's caucus platform, which, at the same time, the Republic did not dare to deny, was "a subterfuge and a snare"—a mere mask for hostility to the Adjustment. But it becomes still more evident that the Republic has begun to look askance upon the Compromise—as a measure which has given a basis of union for the democracy, and which at the same time has riven the whig party in twain—when we observe the evident delight with which that journal dwells upon the vain and delusive hope that the N. York democracy may yet, by some chance, prove to be unfaithful to that great measure of pacification. In its article of yesterday the Republic says:

"The Union has of course quite forgotten the conduct of the democratic convention at Syracuse, which contrived to dodge the question of the Compromise by the re-affirmation of resolutions agreed upon before that series of measures had become law."

The *Union* has forgotten nothing with regard to the democratic convention at Syracuse. It remembers perfectly the *unanimity* with which that body adopted a series of resolutions which, having been drawn and adopted in 1850 as an approval of the Compromise, were in 1851 made the *distinct issue* of such approval against those who thought it wiser to exclude national topics from the State canvass, and rally upon the State policy alone. The *Union* also remembers that those resolutions "congratulated the country upon the settlement made by Congress," and "deprecated all further sectional agitation" looking to the disturbance of that settlement. The *Union* also remembers that the whole bulk of the democratic press of New York, with scarcely one or two solitary exceptions, now refuses to lend any countenance whatever to such sectional agitation; and the faith of the *Union* in this present harmony of purpose in the democratic ranks there, so far from being shaken, is, if possible, strengthened by the fact that we find men who *have been* free-soilers in New York now openly placing themselves upon a platform of Union which declares for the democracy that, so far as it is concerned, sectional agitation is now at an end.

Washington Union.

LAUNCH.—Yesterday afternoon, the new and beautiful Flat Boat Gen. McRae, was launched from the ship yard of J. Cassidey, Esq. She is of the following dimensions, viz: 100 feet in length, 17 feet beam, and 3 feet depth of hold.

Commercial, 2d inst.

Acquittal of Col. W. W. Avery.

As we anticipated, we have the pleasure of announcing Mr. Avery's acquittal. His trial commenced on Friday, and terminated about 1 o'clock on Saturday. John W. Woodfin, Esq., of Asheville, conducted the prosecution on the part of the State, and did his duty, we learn, in a manner which reflects much credit upon him—presenting the case in its legal bearing with boldness and ability, and closing his eyes to all extraneous influences. Mr. Avery was ably defended by N. W. Woodfin of Asheville, T. R. Caldwell of Morganton, and Gen. Bynum of Rutherford. The speeches of all three of these gentlemen are spoken of as among the ablest ever delivered in our courts of Justice. The Jury was composed of highly intelligent and honorable men, and were not out more than ten minutes before they agreed upon their verdict.

There probably never was a case tried in this country the decision of which caused more universal satisfaction; and we may say, gratification. We learn that there was but one sentiment among the assembled mass of spectators on the rendition of the verdict—that of undisguised joy.

Mr. Avery himself was cheerful during the progress of the trial—far more so than he had been from the time of his recontre with Flemming, at Marion, up to the time he shot him. Indeed he felt a relief from the stigma which had been put upon him that buoyed him up and made him feel all the pride of vindicated honor and avenged insult. From the time of the fight at Marion he seemed depressed, his countenance was haggard; and we heard Judge Battle express the opinion that his depression of mind would have caused either death or insanity in a month's more time—so deeply did the insult offered prey upon his proud spirit, literally crushing him to death, and reducing him to the sad necessity of shedding the blood of a fellow being in vindication of his honor and for the preservation of his own life or intellect. Placed in this position who would not have acted as he has? That it was a terrible necessity, we grant; but we believe the deed is justified in the sight of both God and man. The *necessity* alone is to be deplored—the *deed* causes no unpleasant reflections.

We understand that Mr. Avery says he formed the determination to do what he did immediately after the rencontre at Marion: that he resolved to pick his opportunity, and do it without risking his own life, not considering his antagonist entitled to be put upon an equality with him. The insult offered was too degrading in its nature, too far beneath the dignity of a gentleman, to entitle him who offered it to be treated as a gentleman; and in this we believe he was right.

Of the deceased we have no desire to speak; but we may safely say that no man has ever fallen as he did with less public sympathy. He has atoned for his rashness, and others may profit by his example. A moment's reflection must have convinced him that his life was forfeited to outraged honor; but he paused not in his career; and died, emphatically, "as a fool dieth."—*Mountain Banner, Nov. 18.*

Peru.

The N. Y. Courier has intelligence from Peru to the — of September. The Courier says:

The Government is making some essential commercial reforms, and holding out inducements for the importation of foreign merchandise. It is suggested among other customs regulations, to admit wheat and flour free of duty.

According to the last report of the Minister of Finance of the Republic, the revenue in 1850 was $5,828,040. Of this amount $1,905,208 was derived from the duties paid at the custom-house. The expenditure for the same year amounted to $5,690,210, including that of the Departments of War and Marine, which was nearly one-half of that amount. The Minister was unable to give the value of the imports and exports of each nation.

The principal articles of exportation, of which the department possesses statistics, are cotton, wool and Peruvian bark. The export of these articles in 1850 was as follows:

Cotton, 6,800 quintals, valued at	$ 61,694
Wool, 34,890 quintals, valued at	222,805
Bark, 5,729 quintals, valued at	68,757

Of the exports of saltpetre, the department only have the figures for the year 1849, when there were reported from the Codes of Inquiry 45,756 quintals, valued at $68,634.

The exportation of silver in the two years, 1849 and 1850, amounted to 606,798 marks, there being a decrease of 67,103 marks in 1850 as compared with the previous year.

The currency of Peru has diminished. In 1850 there were coined 16,956 marks of silver, and only 42 of gold.

The internal consolidated debt was, at the end of July last, $5,662,000. The amount yet to be consolidated is about eight millions in all. The ante-revolutionary debt, recognized by the law of 1831, is above $12,000,000. The debt due to arbitrary creditors of the State is nearly $1,500,000.

The foreign debt is as follows:

English, at 6 per cent	£1,759,000
English, at 3 per cent	1,854,000
Total	£3,613,700
North American debt	$173,000
Chilian debt	$4,000,000

These figures show exactly the financial position of Peru, and the difficulties which the Government is obliged to encounter, in order to meet its enormous outlays. The strictest economy, and a persevering system of reform and retrenchment, will be necessary to restore Peru to her ancient prosperity.

The reporter is informed that the Government has given orders to the Treasury Department in Valparaiso to remit immediately $80,000 in Mexican ounces, in partial payment of the interest of the Anglo-Chilian loan. The interest, we believe, is due in London.

During the six months, one thousand four hundred and ninety-one ships entered, and one thousand three hundred and seventy sailed from the ports of the Republic. The first measured four hundred and forty-five thousand three hundred and thirty-eight tons, and the second four hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and forty-eight tons.

The vessels of the principal nations are as follows:

	Vessels entered.	Tons	Sailed.	Tons.
English	439	183,955	385	161,601
American	308	108,262	127	100,468
Hamburger	51	10,646	43	9,057
French	39	12,679	36	10,982

The other nations had but a small amount of tonnage each.

The Wizard of the West.

"Senator Douglas' agricultural speech at Rochester, was intended for the southern market, for votes for himself for President. It is 'free trade and cotton,' and 'cotton and free trade,' and nobody is of much consequence unless they raise cotton with slave labor."

We clip the above from the Detroit Tribune. In another column of the same paper is the following:

"Senator Douglass, in his Rochester address, has much to say about wool-growing and its profits to the farmer, &c."

These fidgity whigs are very hard to please. If Senator Douglass speaks of *cotton*, he is bidding for the support of the "*cotton-heads*" of the south; if he speaks of *wool*, the wiley politicians must have an eye to the support of the "*woolly heads*" of the North—they have already made him an out-and-out *sattinet* democrat; if he alludes to *hemp*, the rogues all take it as a personal insult; if he speaks of *pork* or *lard oil*, the New England whalers cry out, "*oil gammon*;" if he alludes to the raising *squashes* and other green things, the editor of the Tribune flies into a huff, and resents it as a personal affront; if he speaks of *corn*, he is throwing a sop at the "*corn-dodgers*" and "*corn-crackers*;" if he alludes to *fish*, he is bidding for the "*suckers*;" if he encourages the growth of *beef*, he is courting the cause of *John Bull*; if he proposes a remedy for *short crops*, he must be polling the gentry with "*close shaven heads*;" if he speaks of *salt*, he must be treating the Bible disrespectfully, by casting a slur upon the memory of Lot's wife; if he encourages a *large* production of *potatoes*, he is certainly bidding for the *Irish*, and giving a slap "over the left" at a certain "small pototo" politician; if he speaks of the culture of the *vine*, he is stealing the thunder of Gen. Taylor, and crying for "a little more *grape*, Captain Bragg." Verily, what a mischievous being this "Wizard of the West" must be?—*Rochester Republican.*

ELOQUENCE.—"But, as I said before, we have proved to you where that town line is. Yes, gentlemen of the jury, there it is, there it will remain for ever; and all the ingenuity of my learned brother can never efface it—can never wash it out. No, gentlemen! he may plant one foot on the outmost ring of the planet Saturn, and plant the other on Arcturus, and seize the Pleiades by the hair and wring them till they are dry; but he cannot wash out that town line."

A Tournament in the Wilderness.

In a close line our party continued to advance, brandishing their lances, and, from time to time, giving vent to most discordant cries, which met with a ready response on the part of the enemy in their war-whoop of defiance. It seems, indeed, necessary for the savage, when going to fight, to excite his courage by shouts and yells, and these primitive means are doubtless productive of a corresponding effect with the white warrior's drum and spirit stirring fife.

With as noble a bearing as a knight of old when about to tilt for his "ladye's love," Black Wolf sat upon his horse and led the van, as became a chief of the Osages. With that love for display, which is an innate passion with the Indian, he pulled his horse's neck into a curve and keeping a pair of antique Spanish rowels pricking against his flank, proudly curveted him at the head of his troop, "trimm'd like a younker prancing to his love"

We had now approached so near to the Pawnee band that momentarily I expected to see them sweep towards us; as in Indian warfare neither side wait with that coolness, which well disciplined courage can only inculcate, to receive the other's charge, and each brave is free to fight on his own plan, or any mode which the impulse of the moment may direct.

Much, however, to my surprise, a solitary warrior singled himself from his party, and with something white flying at the head of a lance, approached at a foot pace. The Osages instantly checked their horses to the command of their chief, and unattended he rode forward to meet the messenger of peace.

I may here remark upon the singularity th t the flag of truce—a piece of white buffalo skin—should be adopted by these sons of the wilderness, similar in color to our own. The copy, doubtless, was taken from the pale faces on learning that the emblems met with such inviolable respect; but the Indians deny this, avow that their fathers regarded it as a signal for peace long before the great canoes came across the Great Lake.—In support of this, it is worthy of observation that the skin of the white buffalo—a most rare prize—is held in great reverence by them.

The conference was brief between the Pawnee and Black Wolf, and the latter, riding back to where we stood watching their movements, with an interest easier to be conceived than described, informed his brothers in arms that the Pawnee chief was willing to settle the fight in single combat, and that he himself would meet either of the Osage braves who might be the chosen champion of his nation.

This plucky challenge created the wildest commotion among the aspiring warriors of our party, and so numerous were the volunteers, and urgent their claims to have the honor assigned to them, that unless Black Wolf had settled the contention by claiming it for himself, it is far from improbable that a new diversion might have arisen in mutiny against his orders. There was no disputing, however, the right of the chief to take precedence of all; but the opinions of many veered to the oposite point, concerning the policy of the measure, when they found that they were to take no share in the glory. The greater number urged the expediency of a general fight, alleging that we were stronger than the enemy, and should capture all their horses and skins, with which they were laden like ourselves, in addition to a pretty haul of invaluable scalps.

Black Wolf, however, either from prudential motives, or a desire to gratify his own vanity, decided to accept the challenge on the terms on which it was sent, and agreed that the horse and accoutrements of the vanquished should become the prize of the conqueror, which he was to take unmolested posession of in the presence of the respective parties.

These preliminaries being adjusted the arms of Black Wolf were now carefully examined by his companions, who threw aside all jealousy the moment the question was settled. One took his lance and tried the soundness of the shaft by bending it so as the two ends nearly met. Another thrummed his bowstring, while several changed their best arrows for those in his quiver which appeared defective. The touch hole of his rifle was pricked and reprimed, and even his knife and tomahawk underwent careful scrutiny.—The honor of the nation was at stake, and the breast of each individual present seemed to burn with patriotic pride and solicitude for the event which was to decide the fate of the Osage or Pawnee chief.

All being in readiness, Black Wolf dashed his spurs into his horse's sides, and bringing him upon his haunches by way of a start, galloped in a wide circle before us for the combined purposes of exhibiting himself, and announcing to his enemy that he was ready for strife.

Nothing nobler can be pictured to the imagination than the appearance of the chief, as, naked as he came into the world, with the exception of his arms slung across his shoulders, he sat upon his plunging and excited steed with grace, ease, and confidence. A tuft of the war eagle's plume surmounted his head, proudly raised and thrown back, while his finely developed chest stood out like that of a gladiator's. With tightened rein he held his horse's head close to his chest, and using the spur freely, roused the animal's fiery blood until large flakes of foam flew from his jaws, his nostrils dilated, and his eyes looked ready to spring from their sockets.

After making the circuit, he suddenly reined in his horse, and the two stood motionless, as if carved from granite, some hundred yards in advance of where we remained stationary to watch the result and see fair play. There was not, however, as I subsequently learned, the slightest apprehension for treachery, as in these combats, which, although rare between members of rival tribes, are occasionally indulged in, the strictest faith is kept with the terms on which they are fought.

The piebald horse with the bearer of the lance, on which a small red flag fluttered, now darted from the body of horsemen drawn up closely in the distance, and making a corresponding circle with Black Wofl, drew up in the same way opposite to him, and they appeared, for a few brief seconds, to be eyeing each other with intent far from charitable. As if moved by a common impulse, both drove the butt ends of their lances into the ground, and then raising their rifles from their thighs, dashed forward and fired at the moment of passing each other, some fifteen or twenty paces apart. Whether the bullets flattened, or were rendered harm'ess against the tough shields of buffalo hides which were suspended round their necks, whether they flew wide of their marks, I cannot tell; but, for aught I could see, no harm was done.

Dropping their reins to take aim, their horses carried them unchecked to within a few yards of where the respective parties of Osages and Pawnees were posted. Indeed, room had to be given to the Pawnee chief, who came with such a rush towards us as to threaten to upset a handful of the foremost of the spectators, among whom, as there was no danger to be apprehended, I had placed myself on the Squabby Nigger. There was little opportunity to examine him closely; but he was evidently of much less stature than Black Wolf, and possessed none of that fire and noble bearing which characterised the chief of the Osages. He seemed equipped in perfectly the same way, and was equally devoid of the smallest article of attire. If, however, his personal attractions fell short of that of his antagonist, in horsemanship and manner of using his weapons, he appeared in every way equal to him. Snatching up his reins he checked the animal, and brought him round as if turned upon a pivot, and then adjusting his rifle with a rapid movement, he drew an arrow from his quiver, and with bended bow, swept towards Black Wolf like an eagle stooping upon his prey.

But the Osage, knowing the expertness of the enemy with whom he had to deal, was prepared in like manner, and they met about midway between the planted lances, their barbed weapons were drawn to their heads, and whiz they went at the same moment, with barely a dozen feet intervening between them. At close quarters such as these, and with marksmen of unrivaled skill, it was barely possible that they should miss each other; but their bucklers received the arrows, and both the warriors as yet remained unscathed.

The short bows being easier to manage than the rifles, round they turned their horses as the arrows were discharged, and again they swept in the same course, with their bows prepared as if by magic for the bout. In this, the second turn, the Pawnee chief was not so fortunate: for as he came towards us I perceived a stream of blood trickling down his bridle arm, the arrow having passed through the fleshy part of his shoulder, ripping it upwards, but not hanging in the wound. Black Wolf also met with a wound in the breast from the Pawnee's arrow being buried almost to the feather in his shield; and although thus greatly spent in the force with which it was driven, it carved a deep rugged gash in his right side, from which the blood flowed copiously.

With increasing excitement the two now rode at each other, delivering their arrows as fast as they could turn their horses, and it appeared to be a point to endeavor to get a shot without receiving one in turn.—But so well matched were they both in the skill of managing their horses and use of their weapons, that neither could obtain this advantage, in spite of the most strenuous exertions.

The bodies of the two chiefs became crimson with gore, from the number of flesh wounds each received; but as yet no mortal one had been given, and from the care observed in protecting the body by means of the shields, and lying along the backs of their horses, so as to present to view as little of their persons as possible, there was no great probability of these weapons terminating the fight.

At length Black Wolf's last arrow was shot, and as his enemy came towards him he held up his bow to signify that his quiver was exhausted. In a moment the Pawnee turned his horse, and galloped back to where he had planteu his lance, plucked it from the ground and couched it by his side. Nothing loth to imitate his example, Black Wolf grasped his lance, and without a moment's breathing time, the pugnacious foes spurred their hot and impatient horses again to the combat, and as they did so, thoughts of tilt and tournament flitted across my mind, albeit my attention was absorbed beyond description in the pending struggle.

With a terrific shock the weapons crossed, and coming against the centre of the bucklers, the tough shafts bent like willow wands, and the horses were thrown almost upon their haunches. Either from the greater weight of the Osage, or the more effective direction of his lance, the Pawnee was laid flat upon his back: and as his horse bounded forward it seemed impossible that he could regain his perpendicular in the saddle; but with an effort which could be made only by an Indian, he flung himself into his seat, and seizing the rein, turned with the agility of a cat.

It was one of the fixed rules in these bloody frays that there should be no time given between the acts, and that it was to be continued without let, check, or stop, until one of the two were slain. As soon, therefore, as the horses could be brought round, their respective riders recouched their lances, and dashed at each other again with the fury of contending tigers.—It might have been but the effect of a heated imagination, but as they met I fancied I heard the scratch of a lance as it entered the flesh, and at the same moment the Pawnee chief was flung as if a round shot had bowled him from his seat. In an instant, however, he was upon his feet, trying to clutch the lasso which dangled at his horse's heel's; but missing his hold, the animal made the best use of the opportunity, and fled away with all the fleetness he possessed.

Black Wolf now dismounted, and giving his horse and lance to Fire-fly, who rode forward to receive them, strode toward the Pawnee chief, armed only with the knife and tomahawk.

The appearance of both as they advanced towards each other was most appalling. From head to heel they presented one mass of blood from the numerous wounds which they had received; but as if insensible to pain or faintness, each appeared apt as game cocks to renew the feud.

They now went to work hand to hand, hacking at each other with their tomahawks with deadly fury, and inflicting now and then most terrible cuts. As the battle progressed, their shields became chopped to pieces, and hung in strips from the surface, while the blows were showered upon them as thick as hail.

"With that advantage, however, which a big man possesses in a personal encounter with a smaller one, provided his courage be not inferior, the odds now became painfully evident in favor of Black Wolf. Up to the point of the Pawnee being hurled from his horse, the chance of the encounter appeared to be pretty nearly balanced; but when its features became changed into a stand up fight between man and man, hand to hand, in sporting phraseology, it was a horse to a hayseed. Towering above his enemy but little less than a foot, the Osage drew his tomahawk down with terrible force, and from his superior reach of arm, often kept his antagonist completely on the defensive, and returned two blows for one.

Nothing daunted, however, the Pawnee maintained the unequal contest with a spirit which was to be extinguished only with his life. Although his arm grew momentarily weaker, and he staggered and reeled before his enemy's fierce onslaught, yet he made as good a requital as laid in his waning powers, and faced his foe as the bravest of the brave could only do. But like an expiring lion he was to be conquered but with his death, and when apparently on the point of falling before the repeated strokes of his enemy, he suddenly sprung forward, and clinging to Black Wolf's shield, endeavored to make a thrust with his drawn knife under it. The wary Osage, however, was too much upon his guard to be taken by surprise, and shaking the Pawnee off, as he would a snake, he caught him by the throat in his iron grasp, and holding him at arm's length, drove his long Spanish blade into the lower part of the belly, and ripped him to the chest

A long wild shout of exaltation burst from the lips of our party as they witnessed this decisive act on the part of Black Wolf, who stood over the dead body of his fallen foe with his head proudly erected, and turned towards the body of the Pawnees, who were silent spectators of their defeat. For a few seconds the Osage maintained this attitude, without the perceptible motion of a muscle, and then stooping he took the dead chief's scalp-lock between his fingers, and passing the point of his knife adroitly round the skull, plucked the scalp, hot and bleeding from it, and held the prize up in triumph above his head.

Again his companions yelled with savage pleasure at the sight; but no one presumed to approach the spot where he as yet remained to complete the measures of his triumph.

A Pawnee brave now came forward, leading the piebald horse, which had been either caught by the lasso, or stopped upon reaching the main body of his own free will, and moving slowly towards Black Wolf as if reluctance was in every step, he gave the rein without sign or word into his hands, and again returned to his party.

There was now little more to be done. Black Wolf collected the arms of the Pawnee chief, which were strewn upon the ground, and trying as must have been the feat, vaulted upon the back of the horse, and rode at a gallop towards us. Upon coming close I saw that both his body and limbs were cut and hacked most fearfully; but, Indian-like, he paid no attention to his wounds, and as far as I could see, suffered but little from loss of blood.

We now returned to the encampment, and permitted the discomfited Pawnees to bury their chief in peace where he had so bravely fallen. In the prairie wilderness they laid him; and when all had quitted the solitary grave, a stranger visited it with sorrow for his fate.

DESPOTIC ALLIANCE AGAINST THE PRESS.—A letter from Munich, of the 30th ult., announces that the Bavarian government has published a convention concluded between Bavaria, France, Russia, the Roman States, and several of the petty German States, establishing reciprocity as regards the operation of the clauses of the laws on the press, destined to repress offences against the chiefs of the government and the diplomatic agents of such States.

HAYNAU IN HUNGARY.—The latest news of the "woman-whipper" is contained in the following extract from the correspondence of the London News, dated

VIENNA, November 6.—Field Marshal Haynau has found it impossible to keep the property purchased in Hungary with the sum of money presented to him by the Emperor. His desire to part with it is announced to arise from the absence of labor. and the difficulty of procuring it from other parts of the country. It may be true that the laborers have refused to work for their new neighbor; they have, however, done more. Haynau has failed to get in a single crop of any kind. Everything has been destroyed by the peasantry. the crops above and in the ground have been wasted by fire or other means, the buildings burnt down, and every method of agrarian outrage adopted in order to make the place too hot to hold him. They have succeeded.

JOHN NEAL AGAINST THE PILGRIM FATHERS.—John Neal's lecture in Salem on Tuesday was "a terrible excoriation of the pilgrim fathers." He showed "that the early settlers of this country obtained their power and possession by a series of aggressions upon the Indian tribes, involving fraud, falsehood, treachery, meanness and cruelty; that Indian prisoners were tortured, drowned, *roasted*, and sold into slavery in the West Indies," &c.

THE OHIO ELECTION.—The majority of Breslin (dem.) for State Treasurer, in Ohio is 20,807 over the whig and free-soil nominee. For supreme court, Judge Caldwell, the highest democratic candidate, 42,150 majority over Way—lowest on the whig ticket! The free-soil vote was from 13 to 16,000; but that did not give the free-soilers the balance of power by as much as 9,000. We rather think Ohio may be set down as a democratic State after this.—*Burlington (Vt.) Sentinel.*

☞The Christiana treason trials are progressing slowly at Philadelphia. The counsel for the defence in Hanway's case opened on Tuesday. Result doubtful.

A Funeral Hymn.

If yon bright stars which gem the night,
Be each a blissful dwelling sphere,
Where kindred spirits reunite,
Whom death has torn asunder here;
How sweet it were at once to die,
And leave this blighted orb afar—
Mix soul with soul, to cleave the sky;
And soar away from star to star.

But oh! how dark, how drear, how lone
Would seem the brightest world of bliss,
If wandering through each radiant one,
We failed to find the loved of this!
If there no more the ties should twine,
Which death's cold hand alone can sever,
Ah! then these stars in mockery shine,
More hateful as they shine forever.

It cannot be!—each hope and fear
That blights the eye or clouds the brow,
Proclaims there is a happier sphere
Than this black world that holds us now!
There is a voice which sorrow hears,
When heaviest weighs life's galling chain,
'Tis heaven that whispers "dry thy tears—
The pure in heart shall meet again!"

Kossooth.

Says Dick to Bill—says Dick—"by Jove!
That 'ere Kossooth's a plucky cove."
"Well, so he is," says Bill to Dick,
"Bow'd if he ain't a regular brick.
A precious good speech, too, I call
That one as he made at Guildhall,"
"Yes," Dick replies, "'twas all on 't fair;
There wasn't no commonsim there;
There warn't no treason nor sedition;
His words 'll all bear repetition."
"Ay," answers Bill, so I agree;
But yet some says, "what is 't to we?
They argues he's a foreigner,
And we've no call to interfere
With other folks and their affairs;
Let we mind ourn, and they mind theirs."
"Ah!" Dick says, "yes; look on and see
The wust oppression as can be.
Let Austria hang 'em—Russia knout 'em,
And never take no thought about 'em!
Stand with your hands in pockets, chinkin'
Your cash—of nuffin else a thinkin'.
Let 'em alone, men's wives to leather,
And chain chaps day and night together.
Let tyrants torture—victims linger—
Nor raise to help 'em woice nor finger."
"No, no!" cries Bill; "no, I'm be blest!
Whilst I've a heart inside my breast,
For patriots, whether French or Dutch—
Providing they behaves as such—
That lands upon old England's shore,
I'll holler—if I can't do more."
"Well come," says Dick, "a pint I'll stand;
Welcome Kossooth to Britain's land;
To drink good health to such a chap,
Barclay and Perkins is the tap;
That is proper stuff to tope
To one as 'scaped from Haynau's rope."
"With all my heart! So let it be;
"His health!" shouts Bill, "with three times three!"

Celerity of the Flying Artillery.

The St. Louis Republican, noticing a drill of Col. Bragg's battery of flying artillery at Jefferson Barracks, says:

"We are not familiar enough with military terms to attempt a description of the various evolutions, but some idea may be formed of the rapidity with which they are executed, by the time occupied, as noted by several gentlemen. The company came down the parade at full speed, halted, formed in battery, unlimbered, and fired several rounds. The order was given to take the whole to pieces. The cannon were taken off the carriages, the wheels off the axles, the swabs and everything pertaining to the guns scattered over the field in apparent confusion. The cannoniers sat down upon the prostrate wheels and trails, and the horsemen were all dismounted. The whole of this movement, from the command to halt to the dismounting of the gun carriages, occupied *two* minutes and *five* seconds.

"Again the word of command was given, the wheels were replaced on the carriages, the guns mounted, every thing in its place, the horses attached, and re-formed in battery, and fired in *fifty-two seconds.*—The maddening speed with which they drive, no matter how uneven or dangerous the ground, the quickness with which they halt, the rapidity with which the horses wheel to their positions, the celerity and regularity with which every person connected with the guns performs his special duty, cannot be described.

"Such is the perfection of the guns and carriages, that if any thing breaks, or is destroyed by an enemy, it can be at once supplied. They even carry extra wheels, and every part of a gun is the counterpart of any other in the battery.

"In these manœuvres the horses partake fully in the rider's excitement. With distended nostrils and glowing eyes, they furiously rush on, but soon learn the word of command, and seem to understand what is required of them."

THREE GREAT SHIPS-OF-THE-LINE.—The Boston Courier reminds us that there are now in that harbor three great ships-of-the-line—the Ohio, the Vermont, and the Virginia—each said to be remarkable for its model, its size, and accommodations, the excellence of the materials of which it is composed, its strength, and fitness for sea and battle. They are called 74's, but are capable of carrying one hundred and ten guns each, together with a complement of one thousand men, and all the provisions, stores and munitions for a three years cruise, not omitting twenty tons of powder for each vessel. These costly and splendid floating citadels are all at the navy yard in Charlestown, and never fail to attract the attention of strangers and others, as, varying their position somewhat with the tides, they seem to extend themselves like leviathans, and loom up over the waves.

LEARNED.—A school teacher down South, in a communication to the Mt. Sterling Democrat, on the subject of "Public Skules," winds up as follows:

"let me klose this ere Artikle By axin sum kwestshuns in the Sack Rack Tick stile. 1st had a child ort tew go tew Skule when it kant kepe its noes kleen? 2nd which is the best a lowd skule or a still wun?—3rd how long will it take an apt teetcher tew larn a Skoller to Baker kummensin at the rudyment uv A? 4th Ort a teetcher ever take a short nap in time uv Skule? 5th Ort a teecher olwaze tew du as the Directors sa? 6th and lastly whats a good remmedeigh fur the Each & ef so haddent teetcher ort olwaze tew kepe it about em? ide like tew here from the facknlty on these pints i no tharre a mutch in the kind uv boox we use yet the fundymentle principal uv teetchin lize in pursuin a kurrect sistum."

There is a gentleman in Cincinnati, who, in 1842, had not a dollar nor a second shirt. With a keen and prophetic eye to the future, he "threw out for the chances," and is now worth $150,000. So much for enterprise and energy, and so much for that indominant iron of the soul which does not bend itself to the blows of adversity.

A boy on board of one of the Gulf of Mexico steamers got up quite a panic among the passengers recently. He bolted suddenly into the cabin one morning, before the passengers had fairly rubbed their eyes open, exclaiming—"We are *lost!*" "*Lost!*" exclaimed another. "*Lost!*" screamed out the whole crowd. "Yes, *lost!*" said the lad astonished at the alarm he had created, "I know we *ar* lost, because the captain's on top o' the house and another man's upon the mast, a lookin to *see what we ar!*"

An Irishman who had blistered his fingers by endeavoring to draw on a pair of boots, exclaimed—"I shall never get them on at all, until I wear them a day or two."

CASTOR OIL FOR LIGHT.—The Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal says, it may not be generally known that castor oil is better for lamps than sperm or lard oil, which is the fact. Some years since, when this oil was cheaper than either of the others, the editors of that paper used it in their parlor lamps, much pleased with the result: it gives a white, clear, and beautiful light, and does not clog the wicks. It sells in Illinois at one dollar a gallon.

A CALIFORNIA ITEM.—The enormous sum of $35,640 was taken in three days from a place called "Yankee Slide," on the American river. One of three who did it stated that nature had changed the course of the river at that point, and, after working three weeks in removing the dirt which had thus been washed into the original bed of the river, they succeeded in finding *one lump of pure gold weighing two hundred and eighty two ounces*, which, with other small pieces, they collected in all, within three days' time.

The Clerk of the House—Col. Forney and Judge Young.

Colonel J. W. Forney, of Pennsylvania, has been elected, with very great unanimity, by the democratic members of Congress, to this very important and responsible position. Long known to the country for his great ability as editor of the Pennsylvanian, for the aid he rendered the democratic cause, and especially for the efficiency with which he supported Colonel Bigler, the governor elect of Pennsylvania—upon whose success depended the solemn question of Union or Disunion in the Keystone State—this testimonial from the democratic portion of Congress possesses a high value, and must be most gratifying to his feelings. By this election Col. Forney succeeds the Hon. Richard M. Young, who has performed the duties of the same office for the last two years. This last gentleman retires from the office with the same high reputation as an officer that he has always enjoyed, whether in the service of his State or in that of the federal government. He has ever been faithful to the principles and policy of the democratic party, and his official relations have been characterized by comity and gentlemanly bearing to all who came within their range He deserves, as we are sure he retains, the undiminished respect of the public, and the fullest confidence of his political friends.—*Washington Union.*

J. F. Waddell, the American Consul at Matamoras, issued a card on the 30th ult, in which he denounces the revolutionists as a set of miserable and miserably mistaken speculators, outlaws, adventurers, and robbers, and the editor of the Brownsville "Rio Bravo" as a calumniator and hireling, preaching rapine and murder. He says the patriotism of the Mexican followers of Carvajal is of that kind defined by Dr. Johnson to be "the last refuge of a scoundrel."

LAFITTE AND THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.—It has been currently believed, on the authority of certain biographies and novels, and more especially on the strength of a note to Byran's poem, "The Corsair," that the celebrated Lafitte was a pirate, and that he fought in the American ranks at the battle of New Orleans. Both these supposed facts are now controverted. The New Orleans Delta asserts that "Jean Lafitte, who commanded the band of men who were broken up at Barataria, in 1814, by Commodore Patterson—who was tried in the U. States Court in New Orleans, for a violation of our neutrality law and for smuggling (never for piracy)—was no other than a blacksmith from Marseilles, who could scarcely manage a jolly boat, and did not know any more about sailing a vessel than he did of the mixed mathematics." The shop in which he worked was located on St. Phillips street, and was but recently torn down. The authorities for this statement are said to be Col. John R. Grymes, who was the counsel and attorney of Jean Lafitte in the prosecution by the U. States, and Mr. Kilty Smith, a venerable citizen, who held the office of naval officer in New Orleans, during the invasion of 1814, about the time of Lafitte's transaction.

SCANTY FOOTSTEPS OF THE GREAT.—Few foot-prints of the great remain in the sand before the overflowing tide. Long ago it washed out Homer's. Curiosity follows him in vain: Greece and Asia perplex us with a rival Stratford-upon-Avon. The rank of Aristephanes is only conjectured from his gift to the poor players in Athens. The age made no sign when Shakspeare, its noblest son, passed away. His birth, marriage, authorship and retirement, compose his biography. Of every country and season the complaint is felt and uttered. Precious would be the journal of a Florentine De Foe of the indoor occupations of Dante. Think of beholding as in a glass, Macchiavelli living along the lines of his web; Galileo watching the moon plough her way across the clouds; or Tasso, with Polybius in his hand, marshalling the knights of Godfrey.

[*Willmott's Pleasures of Literature.*

The last Westminster Review says, in the splendid article entitled "Reason and Faith:" "In England one-half the people can neither read nor write; and in many of our agricultural districts, studded with churches, the peasantry are as savage, superstitious, and illiterate as those of the Campagna, or the Basque provinces of Spain." What a humiliating confession! But this lamentable fact accounts for the lingering, in this nineteenth century, of old abuses, such as those connected with, and inseparable from, priestcraft and kingcraft. It is this ignorance and savageism that, at the call of the money power—as the Rothschilds and the monarchical powers—furnish the material of that standing army that keeps down the spirit of freedom. Shame that men wearing the livery of the court of heaven can see such ignorance and barbarism, and not join heart and hand in every effort to remove it! Is it wonderful that there is so much of what is termed infidelity in the world? "When men," says this home writer, "hear bishops, with twenty thousand pounds a year, piously preaching mortification and contentment to the lean artificers of Spitalfields, whilst they themselves (lapped in luxury and surrounded by pomp) are defending the revenues of their sees, and even their ill-gotten gains, with all the keenness of the most unscrupulous attorney, they very naturally turn away in disgust, and refuse even to look for reality amidst such revolting insincerity."

[*Boston Post.*

PROJECTED TUBULAR BRIDGE ACROSS THE MERSEY.—Mr. Cunningham, architect, of Liverpool, has submitted a project to the directors of the various railway companies interested in the communication between Birkenhead and Liverpool, for a railway to cross the Mersey, and thus connect Birkenhead and Liverpool, for all kinds of transit. Mr. Cunningham proposes to sink an iron tube in the bed of the river, buried so completely below the surface thereof, that there would be no more obstruction to the current than at present. The tube would have perpendicular sides and an arched roof. It would be placed in a prepared bed, and would be projected outwardly by various contrivances. Internally, there would be two lines of rails running on each side of the tube, with a passage in the middle for pedestrians. The entire work, it is estimated, would cost not more than $2 50, 000. It would form a complete means of transit for goods, railway passengers, and pedestrians between Liverpool and Birkenhead, besides opening a communication to and from Liverpool for all the railways feeding the Cheshire junction.—*London Paper.*

NOT BAD.—The Green Advocate has the following: The newspapers say that the School Funds have been husbanded so well that every child in the Territory will be provided for. There is nothing to take credit for: they have husbanded every school ma'am sent up there yet, and it is no more than fair that they should begin to provide for the children.

A beautiful woman once said to General Shields—who, by the by, is an Irishman—'How is it that, having obtained so much glory, you still seek for more?" "Ah, madam," he replied, "how is it that you, who have so much beauty, should still put on paint."

An Irishman coming to Boston from Lowell, took the stage in preference to the cars, because, as he said, he could ride four times as long for the same money.

MEMENTO MORI.

THE subscriber, agent for John Ivor McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purposes, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give, both in workmanship and price, satisfaction. Orders by maill will be punctually attended to and all instructions obeyed.
Dec. 5, 1851—13-tf S. R. FORD, Agent.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

CAN BE FOUND AT THE CHEAP FAMILY GROCERY—40 qr. boxes best raisins; 20 half do do do; 10 whole do. do. do.; 1 box Citron; 50 fine Beef Tongues (extra size); 10 kegs Goshen Butter, best. Low for cash.
Dec. 1, 1851 GEO. H. KELLEY.

FRESH GROUND FLOUR AND BUCKWHEAT.—20 bbls. Canal Flour; 30 bags Buckwheat; 10 boxes do; 1 dozen kits new Mackerel No. 1. Low for cash.
d5 GEO. H. KELLEY.

IN STORE.—75 bbls. Yellow Planting Potatoes; 50 boxes Colgate's Soap; 20 do. Hull & Son's Tallow Candles; 20 do. Baltimore Adamantine do. at
d5 GEO. H. KELLEY'S.
Com., Herald and N. C. Telegraph copy all.

THE rumor put in circulation respecting SAMUEL J. GAVIN's getting a hurt upon his head a short time previous to his death, is untrue. The only hurt he ever got was by a fall from his horse some 16 or 17 years ago, and before he became deranged. J. B. PIGFORD.
New Hanover county, Dec. 3, 1851 13-1t

Wholesale Prices Current.

BACON, per pound.			
Hams	$ 11	a	12
Middlings	00	a	11½
Shoulders	00	a	11
Hog round	00	a	00
Western	7	a	11
BEANS, per bush.			
White		a	
BEESWAX,			
Per pound	00	a	23
BUTTER,			
Per pound	18	a	22
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess	12 50	a	00 00
Prime	0 00	a	0 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs	4 00	a	4 50
COTTON,			
Per lb	nom 0	a	7½
CORN,			
Per bushel		a	58
Meal, bush	75	a	80
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio		a	9½
St. Domingo	9	a	9½
Laguyra	10	a	10½
Cuba	00	a	00
Java	14	a	15
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow	12½	a	14
Sperm	45	a	50
Adamantine	25	a	30
EGGS, per doz	20	a	25
FEATHERS,			
Per pound	37½	a	40
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern	5 00	a	7 50
Baltimore	4 25	a	5 00
Fayetteville	0 00	a	0 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River	00	a	65
Eastern	0 00	a	80
IRON, per lb	4½	a	5½
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina	00	a	12
Western		a	10½
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown	0 00	a	0 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Flore. B'ds	00 00	a	11 50
Wide do	0 00	a	7 50
Scantling		a	0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum	33	a	34
Gin	34	a	35
Whiskey, rec	26	a	27
Apple Brandy	00	a	40
Peach do.	none	a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
Cuba	20	a	22
New Orleans	30	a	33
MACKEREL, per bbl.			
No. 3	6 00	a	0 00
MULLETS,			
Per barrel	0 00	a	0 00
NAILS, per lb	3½	a	3¾

NAVAL STORES.			
Turpentine, per bbl	280 lbs.		
Yellow Dip	0 00	a	2 15
Virgin Dip	0 00	a	0 00
Hard	0 00	a	1 15
Tar	1 60	a	1 65
Pitch	0 00	a	0 00
Rosin, No. 1	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 2	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 3	0 90	a	0 95
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon	29	a	30
Varnish; per gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm	1 00	a	1 50
Linseed N C.	75	a	1 00
Neats Foot	00	a	1 50
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground	70	a	0 90
Black Eye	00	a	00
Cow	75	a	0 80
PORK, per barrel.			
Mess	00 00	a	17 50
Prime	15 00	a	15 50
POTATOES.			
Irish, bbl	00	a	2 50
Sweet, bush	40	a	50
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live	15	a	25
Do. dead	15	a	25
Turkeys, live	50	a	75
Do. dead	lb 10	a	0 12½
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean	3 12½	a	3 25
Rough, bush	00	a	00
SALT, per bushel.			
Alum	00	a	00
Liv'l sack	00	a	0 00
SOAP, per lb	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Common	3 00	a	3 25
Contract	0 00	a	6 00
STEEL, per lb	12	a	25
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough	00 00	a	00 00
Ash Head'g	0 00	a	00 00
R. O. hhd., dressed	00 00	a	14 00
Do. rough	0 00	a	00 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans	6	a	7½
Porto Rico	5½	a	7½
St. Croix	0	a	0
Loaf	10½	a	11
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping	00 00	a	00 00
Mill, prime	00 00	a	00 00
Do ord'y	7 00	a	9 00
Do. inf'r	5 50	a	6 00
TALLOW.			
Per pound	7	a	8
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira	70	a	5 00
Port	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga	40	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	$ 30	a $	40
Spirits Turpentine	do	a	55
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	12½
Cotton, per bale	00	a	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot		a	
Flaxseed, per cask	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel		a	6
Lumber, per M	4 00	a	5 00

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	30	a	40
Spirits Turpentine	do	a	55
Ground Peas, per bushel		a	6
Lumber, per M., as to size	4 00	a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot	6	a	0

TO BOSTON.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	00	a	00
Spirits Turpentine	do	a	00
Lumber, per M	0 00	a	0 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per cent.	Philadelphia	1 per cent.
New York	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "	Charleston	½ " "

Commercial.

Latest date from Liverpool.....Nov. 15
Latest date from Havre .....
Latest date from Havana.....Nov. 14

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FROM 26TH NOVEMBER TO 4TH DECEMBER, 1851.

REMARKS.—Since our report of last Wednesday, we have had considerable rain, and we learn that both the Cape Fear and North East rivers, and most of the tributaries, are in a condition as to enable the farmers and others to bring in their produce. Considerable quantity of raw turpentine and some timber has already arrived, and we learn that a large quantity of the first is expected in addition to what has already reached market. Of the amount we are unable to speak, but we are inclined to believe that it will not prove so large as some suppose. It must be taken into account that a large quantity of the raw material is now manufactured in the country, and the manufactured article has been sent in gradually all the year. Hence we make up our conclusion that the receipts of the raw turpentine must fall considerably short of any previous year. As to timber, we believe it is generally conceded that there is not a great quantity to arrive, and that supplies will only come in gradually. At all events the receipts so far go to prove this fact. In consequence of the light receipts, prices have ruled extremely high during the whole season, with little or no prospect of a material reduction from present rates.

BACON.—There appears to be a fair supply of Western, and a light stock of North Carolina bacon on sale, and operations dull. We quote Western sides at 10½ to 11; shoulders 7 to 9, and hams at 10½c. as in quality and quantity in hhds.

BEEF CATTLE.—The stock in butcher's hands continue fully sufficient for their

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 1, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Beautiful Parade.

At the day and date, hour and minute, of this present writing, a magnificent procession is passing our office in the following order:

FIRST DIVISION.

CHIEF MARSHALL ON FOOT, BELLOWING.

Two little niggers with their hands in their pockets.
A mulatto boy with the white flag displayed from the rear of his "bloomers."
A hog, a dog, and nigger wench with a baby in her arms; dog biting hog's ear; hog squealing.

MARSHALL ON STILTS.

SECOND DIVISION.

Two black drummers and a fifer. The fifer looking cross-eyed, after the manner of fifers.
A black fellow beating the big drum and puffing.
Two white boys with bones.
Eight very little niggers with very crooked legs.

MARSHALL ON STILTS.

THIRD DIVISION.

A big ugly nigger looking lazy.
Three uglier niggers looking lazier.
Colored Ladies and Gentlemen in general.

P. S.—Upon inquiry we find that this imposing display has some connection with the militia system of the State. The precise nature of that connection we have not as yet ascertained.

Daily Journal of Friday last.

Killed by a Fall.

Coroner Conoley held an inquest Thursday, 27th ult., over the body of a seaman named Alamhzames, formerly of Rhode Island, who was killed the day before by a fall from the yard arm of the brig Sutton, now lying in this port. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. We learn that the deceased had recently been shipwrecked off Cape Hatteras, and was but a short time out of the Hospital at Newbern.

☞Thanksgiving day was observed here pretty generally. Little or no business was done, and in that respect the day bore the appearance of a Sabbath. Some certain compounds, known as brandy toddies, whiskey punches and gin slings, were no doubt imbibed, and vertigo may have been somewhat more prevalent than usual, but we saw no drunk men during the whole day.

Alabama Democracy.

The Montgomery Advertiser contains a call for a Democratic Convention to meet on the 8th January next, for the appointment of delegates to the Baltimore Convention. The call is signed by the Hon. W. R. King, Gov. Collier, ex-Governor Fitzpatrick and most of the leading Democrats of the State — When it is remembered that Gov. Collier's election was claimed in this State as a Union triumph, and that senator King is the choice of many of our Constitutional Union Democrats for the Vice Presidency, we may indulge the hope that their example will not be without its influence in Georgia.

Savannah Georgian.

We have little doubt but Georgia will be represented in the National Democratic Convention, as well as Alabama, and that all local names and petty feuds will be dropped in both States. North Carolina has maintained her old ground. Her democracy have been content to be Democrats, and "union" and "secession" parties as such, have had little or no power to disturb their harmony, consequently they will have comparatively few difficulties to encounter, few misunderstandings to reconcile. With a proper effort, North Carolina can be carried for a reliable Democratic candidate, such as Mr. Buchanan, and the old State ought to assert her influence in the choice of her standard-bearer. Both parties ought to assert for the State a higher position and a more commanding influence.

☞It is said that Senator Foote, who has recently been elected Governor of Mississippi, will occupy his seat in the Senate until the 10th of June, when he will resign and return to Mississippi, for the purpose of being inaugurated as Governor, and of being a candidate before the Legislature for re-election to the Senate.

☞It would seem after all that California, and not South Carolina, is to get that fractional representative in Congress. The official census returns just received from that State show a white population of 175,000, and 1,800 blacks, leaving 74,000 over the one representative allowed. This is a larger fraction than that of South Carolina, and consequently commands the odd member.

Gas in Petersburg.

The city of Petersburg, Va., was lit up with Gas, for the first time, on Monday the 24th inst.

☞The Mississippi State Convention met, we believe, last week. As it is "union" throughout, but little interest is felt in its proceedings, the platform of that party being already known, and its organization having virtually ceased to exist. We presume the Mississippi Convention will re-affirm the Georgia platform, or rather have re-affirmed it, for we presume the Convention has adjourned by this time.

We did not intend, at first, to say any thing on this subject, but the remarks of the Wilmington Journal, a *political friend of Mr. Avery*, have induced us to add our feeble mite to its effort at the maintenance of the law.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

We have made and copied the above extract from an article in the last Observer, for the purpose of entering protest against the expression which we have put in italics. In a legal case of life and death, we cannot see what our being a "political friend of Mr. Avery," could or should have to do with the matter. The allusion to such a thing in this connection is wrong, in our opinion.

☞A convention of the friends of Mr. Webster was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Tuesday last, and that gentlemen's name presented as a candidate for President of the United States.

☞We have received the "Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Wake Forest College for the collegiate year, 1851-'2." The total number of students appears to be 103. From this district we notice only two students—N. D. Fennell, of New Hanover, and Oliver M. Matthews of Sampson.

Not Sick.

We recently got a letter from our friend Badger, of the Hornets Nest, denying that he had been sick.

SCENERY OF THE COAST OF THE BLACK SEA.—I forbear giving way to descriptions, that could say nothing of the glorious natural spectacles which the coast, beheld from out at sea, affords in luxurious abundance. The foaming breakers, the rocky banks, the impenetrable woods, losing themselves in endless distance the ranges of hills with their many tints and leafy crowns; and behind them all, the great mountain chain, with its incessant shifting display of colors. Here, unless a perfectly serene day such as April seldom offers, secures a clear and steady view, all is a continual change. A dense mist, concealing all things, is often drawn before the peering eye; and vainly does the baffled sense then seek for a relieving point of vision; until a sun-glance rend the ashen viel, and a golden magic wand, charms into sight a world of beauty, and woods, hill, and glancier, are gleaming new splendor around.—*Bodenstedt's Thousand and One Days in the Morning Land.*

Message of the Governor of South Carolina.

Gov. Means of S. C., sent in his annual message to the legislature of that State, on the 25th inst.—The State finances are represented as being in a prosperous condition. The bank of the State has realized a profit of over nine per cent. on its capital stock. The South Carolina college is also flourishing. The experiment of the military academies has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of their early friends. The cadets now number at the Citadel 103, and at the Arsenal 27. An additional appropriation of $10,000 is asked for, for the purpose of enlarging the buildings of the Arsenal, at Columbia, so as to enable the two schools to accommodate 200. An additional appropriation is asked for the Cedar Spring Asylum, for the education of the deaf and dumb. It is proposed that instead of a specific sum, as is now the case, $130 should be allowed for each indigent mute, [native of the State,] that is admitted, without regard to the number of them. The Lunatic Asylum is spoken of as being well conducted, and having 150 inmates.—The Governor States that Mr. Calhoun's work, comprising a "Treatise on Government" and a "Discourse on the Constitution of the United States," has been published in one volume, and is now ready for distribution. The entire work was executed in S. Carolina, with the exception of the stereotyping, which was done in New York, at the cost of about $217 20. The erection by the State of monuments to Calhoun and Butler is pressed upon the attention of the Legislature.

The remnant of the Catawba Indians desire to emigrate to the west with the view of settling near the Chickasaws. It is recommended that means be given to all, or as many as wish to emigrate, to enable them to do so. The abolition of Brigade-Encampments is recommended. The report of the Major of Ordnance is referred to to show what progress has been made in expending $350,000 appropriated by the last Legislature, for the purpose of arming the State and putting it in a condition of defence. The portion of the message on the subject of Federal relations, we give in full, as follows:

On the subject of our Federal relations I have but little to say. You are fully aware of our wrongs, and know that the Federal Government which was instituted for our protection and welfare, as well as that of the other States, has directed all its energies to the destruction of that institution *upon which our very vitality depends*. You *know* that we have been deprived of every inch of that territory which was won, in part, by our blood and treasure; that we have been robbed by a tyrannical and unjust government of the very graves of our gallant countrymen who sacrificed their lives that the "Star-spangled Banner" might float in triumph on the bloody fields over which it waved. You *know* that our equality in the Union has been denied, by the very act which excludes us from this Territory. You *know* that the tide of Northern fanaticism must sweep over us, depriving us of our property, and desolating our homes, unless it is stayed by the bold efforts of freemen, worthy to be free. The noble attitude of resistance which I supposed the State was about to assume, and which I have directed all my energies to place her in, seems to have been delayed or abandoned, judging from the popular voice, as indicated by the result of the late elections. I cannot believe that this result has been founded in a willingness tamely to submit to our wrongs, but in a difference of opinion as to the best mode of redressing them. I know of no other mode to recommend than that which I have heretofore so earnestly advocated, viz: That as our equality is not acknowledged in the Union, "we should assert our independence out of it." This course I think our pride, our honor, our safety, alike demand. Others, whose opinions are entitled to respect, think differently—and it seems the popular voice has sustained them in their opinions. It remains now for those who have defeated the proposed mode of action, and who have proclaimed their unalterable purpose not to submit to our wrongs and degradation, to point out a better course. I, myself, have none to suggest. Whatever is the action of the State, through her constituted authorities, it is my duty to obey. But I solemnly call upon you, as the representatives of the people and as guardians of their rights, to remember that since you resolved upon resistance, and ordered the State to be armed for defence, *no single wrong of which you then complained has been redressed; no indemnity has been offered for the past; no security for the future*. That under the vaunted Fugitive Slave Law, it has cost, in some instances, the owner four times the value of the slave to recover him, and in others, *his life*. But above all, I call upon you to remember that the soldiers of the Federal Government are now stationed on your coast, either to overawe or to coerce you. That the guns of Castle Pinckney, and even of Fort Moultrie (which your fathers so gallantly defended) and which were ceded to the General Government for your protection, are now frowning upon Charleston. Surely this monstrous insult, added to our injuries, will rouse the pride and patriotism of our people. The dangers which threaten our country call upon us to bury the party feelings which have so unfortunately divided and distracted us, and to unite all our energies against the common enemy of our institutions. The taunts, the insults, the abuse, that is heaped upon our State, should cause every true son of Carolina to cling to her with an allegiance still more unfaltering. Gentlemen, the honor and safety of our beloved State is in your keeping. May God direct you in your deliberations.

JOHN H. MEANS.

The National Revenue.

We have authentic intelligence from Washington to the effect that, during the last fiscal year, the revenue from customs amounted to $49,000.000
From public lands to 2,000.000

Total $51,000.000

Eight millions of the public debt have been extinguished in the same period by the purchase here of securities to that amount at market rates.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, the receipts from customs were $39,668,686
From public lands 1,859,894

Total $41,528,580

The excess of revenue from customs and lands for the year ending the 30th of June last over the preceding year is therefore nine and a half millions.

The receipts from customs exceed the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, presented in his last report to the House of Representatives, in the sum of $4,000,000. The land revenue exceeds the estimate only $33.000.

The total receipts into the public treasury during the year ending June 30, 1850, were $47,421,748 90. In that year the reduction of the public debt was effected to the extent only of $495,276 79.

In his last annual message the President represented that a portion of the public debt, amounting to $8,075,986, must be provided for within two years, adding, "it is most desirable that these accruing demands should be met without resorting to new loans." Happily that has been accomplished in a single year from the surplus income of the country.

[*Journal of Commerce.*

THE FRENCH NAVY.—The construction of five new vessels of war has been commenced in different ports of France, viz: a frigate of the third class, a corvette of the first class, a steam corvette of the first class of 400 horse power, and two advice boats of the first class of 200 horse power. The number of vessels at present on the stocks is 48, viz: 20 men of war, 19 frigates, 5 corvettes, and 4 first class brigs. The oldest man-of-war on the effective list of the French navy is the Ocean, of 120 guns, which was launched in 1790; the next is the Marengo, of 82 guns, which was launched in 1790; the next is the Marengo, of 82 guns, launched on the 12th of October, 1810, in presence of the Emperor. Six other men-of-war were built in the time of the Empire, and all the others are of a more recent date. The marine department has just struck out of the lists, as unfit for service, two men-of-war, three corvettes, two brigs, three advice boats, one schooner, one chebec, one transport, and two steamers. One of the advice boats is the Pandour, which left Monte Video on the 17th of July, 1848, and has not since been heard of.

An Eastern paper says that Mr. Benton, the Ex-Senator, is going to California, to join his relatives there, but will publish his two volumes of political reminiscences before he begins his exile.

From the Norfolk Herald, 27th ult.

Opening of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad through to Weldon.

On Tuesday last the first train of cars went thro' on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad from Portsmouth to Weldon,—the road having been completed to the latter terminus. As it was a first trip, Dr. Collins, the worthy President of the S. & R. Railroad Company, determined to give some eclat to it; and accordingly gave a special invitation to the authorities of the two towns, and a general invitation to all besides who were disposed to go, or who might be so fortunate as to find room in the cars. He also gave notice to the President and Directors of the Wilmington Company of his invitation, and requested their company with all the friends they could muster, to meet the company from Portsmouth.

The cars left Portsmouth at 8½ o'clock in the morning, crowded to excess with passengers, and reached Weldon in 3½ hours, running time—distance 80 miles. The train from Wilmington had already arrived with a large number of passengers, from that city and its neighborhood, who, mingling with their friends from Virginia, a cordial welcome was reciprocated and felicitations were mutually passed on the joyous occasion of opening this new commercial and social medium of communication between their two States.

Among the visitors by the Wilmington cars were Hon. Romulus M. Saunders and Wm. S. Ashe, Esq.

A company as large as the dining room in the Hotel could accommodate, sat down to a bounteous dinner, provided by the hospitable citizens of Weldon, and served up in excellent style—for which their long ride and a bracing atmosphere had prepared their appetites, and to which they did full justice.

After dinner the generous wine and circling glass went round, and many excellent toasts appropriate to the occasion, and breathing a most harmonious spirit, were drunk, and in some instances elicited eloquent and well-timed responses.

A toast was given by President Collins of the S. & R. Company, complimenting Gen. Saunders for the warm an able advocacy which he had excited with our citizens in his late visit to Norfolk, and to which he ascribed a happy influence in reconciling differences between two sister communities, and in leading to the crowning action of the Councils of our City, so full of glorious promise to both. To which Gen. Saunders replied at some length in a speech full of patriotic sentiments and enlarged views of internal improvement, from which, if entered upon with spirit and carried out extensively, the sister States of Virginia and North Carolina were bound to secure for themselves all the elements of commercial prosperity, power and greatness. He spoke as a North Carolinian; but he was not insensible to the fact that to a great extent her interest was identical with that of Virginia. He was anxious to secure as many advantages as possible for Wilmington, but there was a large and fertile portion of his State which must look to Norfolk and Portsmouth for a market—and with that market were all his sympathies, and he could also venture to assert were also those of that portion of the State with which it was brought in communication by means of the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad. Gen. S. was enthusiastically cheered during his address. Mr. Ashe, of the Wilmington district, also addressed the company in a very able and appropriate manner.

The party left Weldon in the evening, accompanied by their North Carolina friends from Wilmington, (filling three cars,) and returned to Portsmouth about 9 o'clock.

From the Lafayette (La.) Statesman, Nov. 8.

What has President Fillmore Done?

The official term of the present administration has nearly expired. The people will soon be called upon again to choose a chief executive of the nation. We must therefore inquire what has the leader of the party in power done to signalize his executive career?

We can point with peculiar pride, if not with exultation, to the results of democratic rule. Each democratic presidential term for the last twelve years is marked by events which make eras in our political history. The country during Jackson's, Van Buren's and Polk's administration, made extraordinary advancement in wealth, power, and political consideration amongst the nations of the world. The local policy of these administrations was also marked by important measures, whose influence will be felt in future years. Under Gen. Jackson, banks ceased to be omnipotent, and aristocratic corporations fell, to rise no more to oppress the people with their former tyrannic power. High protective tariffs disappeared, and freedom of trade was ushered in through the instrumentality of Van Buren and Polk. The United States, under democratic rule, obtained new territory equal to all her former national domain, and discovered the seat of mineral wealth, excelling in richness all the world had before imagined.—States were born in a day. The rude wilderness was organized into prosperous territories. The world was startled by the blaze of our military achievements. Despots ceased to sneer at our weakness, and kingdoms began to feel our power. We need not attempt to particularize what democratic Presidents have done; it is graven in the history of the country—it is written in the hearts of our people.

But, we ask, what has President Fillmore done? What are the seeds of the present whig administration which will illustrate our annals! It is with mortification that we answer we can point to no illustrious achievement; we can cite nothing in the management of our foreign policy—nothing in the guidance of our domestic affairs—but what is the subject of chagrin rather than pride. It has quarrelled with the French consul on a matter of etiquette—it has bullied Portugal for the settlement of pecuniary claims, and then submitted many of them to the decision of a hostile, bastard republican prince—it has snubbed a minister of the Austrian empire, and uttered a philipic on French interference between us and Spain—it has tamely suffered Mexico to violate its faith, confiscate American property and rights, and with phlegmatic unconcern witnessed American citizens butchered by a colonial tyrant, and the American flag insulted by the guns of his snail-paced steamers.

At home, Providence only saved it from involving the country in civil war. It has originated no measure to increase our prosperity, or add to our power. It cannot even claim to have calmed the waves of sectional strife which threatened to engulf the nation in the vortex of ruin. Democracy came to the rescue, and its strong arms were necessary to pilot it into safety. Again it may be asked, what has the administration done? It has done much—much that it were better had never been done. When Hungary wrestled for freedom with the gigantic despots of Russia and Austria, it sent an unofficial messenger to inquire into the stability of the new republic springing up from the ashes of thrones, instead of giving prompt encouragement to nerve fainting hearts and desperate fortunes. When Cuba spurned the despotism of decrepit, intolerant, bigoted Spain, and cried for succor from this land of liberty and hope, it issued proclamations denouncing those who, with their lives in their hands, rushed to her rescue.—They were massacred under the ban of our republican President. They were denied the common rights of humanity by his official representative. Others drag out a living death in foreign mines without executive remonstrance or interposition. Where is that sympathy with the oppressed which even the monarchies of the old world showed us in the days of our birth struggle? Where is that jealousy of national honor which signalized the ancient republics, and even our earlier history? Is the assertion "I am an American" any protection even against the outrages of the most imbecile monarchy, the most impotent republic, or an island colossal government. Our power is known and acknowledged, but our passive endurance is no less notorious. Better, far better, had it been for President Fillmore had he made our national character respected, and obtained redress for our national grievances.

CABINET OFFICERS.—From 1776 to 1850, as we gather from a table in Disturnell's Register for 1852, the Presidents, Vice Presidents, and Cabinet Officers have all been selected from the several States, as follows: Maine 1, New Hampshire 2, Massachusetts 21, Connecticut 3, Vermont 1, New York 19, New Jersey 2, Pennsylvania 15, Delaware 4, Maryland 10, Virginia 23, North Carolina 3, South Carolina 7, Georgia 6, Louisiana 3, Ohio 7, Kentucky 9, Tennessee 7, and Michigan 1.

Nineteen States have thus shared these honors, the following never having participated in them, viz: Rhode Island, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and California—12.

The Eastern States have had 28; the Middle, 50; the Southern, 42; the Western, 24.

The Presidents have been from the following States, viz: Massachusetts, 2; N. York, 2; Virginia 5; Louisiana, 1; Ohio, 1; Tennessee, 2—thirteen from six States.

The Wedding Ring.

A LEGEND OF LOCH DOCHART.

One night in midsummer, a long, long time ago—no long ago that I may not venture to assign the date—the moon shone down as it might have done last night, over the wild, lone shore of Loch Dochart.—Upon a little promontory on its southern margin stood a girl meanly clad, wasted and wayworn. In her arms she bore a little babe, wrapped in the folds of a plaid; and as she bent her thin pallid face over that of the child, her rich, long, yellow hair fell in a shower around her, unconfined either by *snood* or *curch*. One might have taken her for Magdalene, in her withered beauty, her penitence, and her grief; but other than Magdalene, in her passionate despair. She looked around her, and a shudder shook her feeble frame. Was it the chill of the night mist?—it might be; for as her eye wandered away towards the hills beyond, northward, the mist was creeping along their sides, and she saw the moonlight gleaming on a lonely cot, amid a fir-grove. 'Twas the home of her parents, the home of her happy childhood, her innocent youth. She looked again at the little one in her bosom; it slept, but a spasm of pain wrung its pale, pinched, sharp features. It appeared to be feeble and pining, for sleepless nights, and days of grief and tears had turned the milk of the mother to gall and poison, and the little innocent drank in death—death, the fruit of sin in all climes and ages. Gently she laid the little one by the margent of the water, amid the green rushes; and the breeze of night sweeping by murmured plaintively to them, and caused them to sigh, and rocked to and fro around the infant. Then the poor mother withdrew a space from the babe, and set her down upon a white stone, and covered her face with her long, thin, bloodless hands. She said in her heart, as Hagar said, "Let me not see the death of the child."—And she wept sore, for the poor girl loved the babe, as a mother, like her, only can love her babe, with a wild, passionate, absorbing love, for it is her all, her pearl of great price, which she has bought with name and fame, with home and friends, with wealth and happiness, with earth, and, it may be, with heaven. And she thought bitterly over that happy home, where, a few months since, in the gloaming of the autumn's eve, she sat on the heathery braes, and tripped along the brink of the warbling burn, or milked the kine in the byre, or sang to her spinning-wheel beside her mother, near the ingle.

Next came the recollection of one who sat beside her in the braes, and strayed with her down the burn; who won her heart with his false words, and drew her from the holy shelter of her father's roof, to leave her in her desolation among the southern strangers. And now, with the faithfulness—though not with the purity or trustfulness—of the dove, she was returning over the waste of the world's dark waters to that ark which had sheltered her early years—from which no father had sent her forth.—The ark is in sight; but the poor bird is weary from her flight, and she would even now willingly fold her wings and sink down amid the waters, for she is full of shame, and fear, and sorrow. Ah! will her father "put forth his hand and take her in, and pull her in unto him into the ark," with the glory of her whiteness defiled, her plumage ruffled and drooping? Ah! will her mother draw her again to nestle within her bosom, when she sees the dark stain upon her breast, once so pure and spotless? The poor girl wept as she thought these things—at first wild and bitterly, but at length her sorrow became gentler, and her soul more calm, for her heavy heart was relieved by the tears that seemed to have gushed straight up from it, as the dark clouds are lightened when the rain pours from them. And so she sobbed and mused in the cold, dreary night, till her thoughts wandered and her vision grew dim, and she sank down in slumber—a slumber like that of childhood, sweet and deep. And she dreamed that angels, pure and white, stood around: and, oh! strange and charming, they looked not on her as the unfallen ones of the world—the pure and the sinless in their own sight—looked upon her through the weary days of her humiliation—scornfully, loathingly, pitilessly; but their sweet eyes were bent upon her full of truth, and gentleness, and love; and tears like dew-drops fell from those mild and lustrous orbs upon her brow and bosom, as those beautiful beings hung over her, and those tears calmed her poor wild brain, and each, where it fell upon her bosom, washed away a stain. Then the angels took the little one from her breast, and spread their wings as if for flight; but she put forth her arms to regain her child, and one of the bright beings repressed her gently, and said,

"It may not be—the babe goes with us."

Then said she to the angel, "Suffer me also to go with my child, that I may be with it and tend it ever."

But the angel said, in a voice of sweet and solemn earnestness, "Not yet—not yet. Thou mayest not come with us now but in a little while shalt thou rejoin us, and this our little sister."

And the dreamer thought that they rose slowly on the moonlit air, as the light clouds float before a gentle breeze at evening; then the child stretched forth its arms towards her with a plaintive cry, and she awoke and sprang forward to where her child lay.—The waters of the lake rippled over the feet of the mother, but the babe lay beyond in the rushes at the point of the promontory where she had laid it. The bewildered mother essayed to spring across the stream that now flowed between her and the island, but in vain; her strength failed her, and as she sank to the earth she beheld the island floating slowly away upon the waveless bosom of the lake, while eldritch laughter rang from out the rushes, mingled with sweet tiny voices soothing with a fairy lullaby the cries of the babe that came fainter and fainter on the ears of the bereaved mother, as the little hands of the elfin crew impelled the floating island over the surface of Loch Dochart.

Some herdsmen going forth in the early morning found a girl apparently lifeless lying on the edge of the lake. She was recognized and brought to her early home. When she opened her eyes, her parents stood before her. No word of anger passed from the lips of her father, though his eye was clouded and his head was bowed down with sorrow and humiliation. Her mother took the girl's head and laid it on her bosom—as she had done when she was a little guileless child—and wept, and kissed her, and prayed over her. Then after a time she came to know those around her and where she was, and she started up and looked restlessly around, and cried out with a loud and wild cry. "My child! Where is my child?"

Near the spot where she had been discovered was found a portion of a baby's garment. The people feared that the child had been drowned, and searched the loch along its shores. Nothing, however, was found which could justify their suspicions; but, to the astonishment of the searchers, they discovered in the midst of the lake a small island, about fifty feet in length, and more than half that in width, covered with rushes and water-plants. No one had ever seen it before, and when they returned with others to show the wonder, they found that it had sensibly changed its position. The home-returned wanderer whispered into her mother's ear all her sin and all her sorrow. Then she pined away day by day.—And when the moon was again full in the heavens, she stole forth in the gloaming. She was missed in the morning, and searched for during many days, but no trace could be found of her. At length some fishermen passing by the floating island, scared a large kite from the rushes, and discovered the decaying body of the hapless girl. How she had reached the island none could say—whether it drifted sufficiently near the land to enable her to wade to it in her search for her babe, and then floated out again from the shore, or whether beings of whom peasants fear to speak had brought her there. The latter conjecture was, of course, the one more generally adopted by the people, and there are those who say that at midnight, when the moon shines down at the full upon Loch Dochart, he who has sharp ears may hear the cry of a baby mingling with elfish laughter and sweet low songs from amidst the plants and rushes of the floating island.

POST OFFICE POETRY.—The following is a copy of the superscription of a letter which passed through the Philadelphia Post Office, some days since:

Dear Uncle Sam:—
Alex. F. Swandell, is the boy
That I do wish to see, sir,
He lives way out in Illinois,
He's "Justice of the Peace," sir;
In "Moline City" he'll be found,
'Tis in "Rock Island county,"
And if I get there safe and sound,
Why, you'll receive your bounty.

A verdict of one thousand dollars damages was awarded in New York, on Thursday, against James Gordon Bennet, propietor of the *Herald*, in the Court of Common Pleas, at the suit of James Hunt, for a libel published in his paper in 1845.

It is estimated that by the time Kossuth arrives about 25,000 babies will have been named after him.

Rufus Choate.

Rufus Choate is a picture to look at, and a crowder to spout. He is about seven feet six, or six feet seven, in his socks; auple as an eel, and wiry as a cork screw. His face is a compound of wrinkles, 'yaller janders,' and jurisprudence. He has small, keen piercing black eyes, and a head shaped like a mammoth goose egg, big end up, his hair, black and curly, much resembling a bag of wool in "admirable disorder," or a brush heap in a gale of wind.—His body has no particular shape; and his wit and legal 'dodges' have set many a judge in a snicker and so confounded jurors, as to make it almost impossible for them to speak plain English, or tell the truth for the rest of their natural lives. Rufus is great on twisting and rolling himself up, squirming around, and prancing, jumping, and kicking up the dust, when steam's up. His oratory is first rate, and his arguments ingenious and forcible. He generally makes a ten strike—judge and jury down at the end of every sentence. He is great on flowery expressions, and high falootin 'flub dubs.' Strangers mostly think he's crazy, and the rest scarcely understand what its all about. He invoices his time and elocution, 4,000 per cent. over ordinary charges for having one's self put through a course of law. Rufus Choate is about fifty years of age, perhaps over. He is considered the ablest lawyer in New England, or perhaps, the United States. His hand-writing can't be deciphered without the aid of a pair of compasses and a quadrant. His autography somewhat resembles the map of Ohio, and looks like a piece of crayon sketching, done in the dark, with a three pronged fork. He has been in the Senate, and may be, if he has time to fish for it, President of the United States.

A Trip across the Prairies.

A trip across the prairies of Illinois in the bracing air of November is really delightful. It expands the mind, invigorates the body, and sends the blood bounding through the pulse with the rapidity of lightning. We love the prairies; on them a man feels as free as air, and snuffs up the breeze as it sweeps across the heath, as pure and uncontaminated as when it left the hand of our Creator. One's mind seems to leave its home in the brain, and follow the eye, as it wanders on farther and farther over these immense gardens of nature; we wish to see all, know all; and, at last, weary at not being able to comprehend a small part of that which is known only to Deity, return to ourself again, and watch the animate objects that dot this sea of land. Way off to the right, nearly where the land mingles with the sky, a herd of deer are moving along; they seem to move slow, very slow, yet the antelope is not more swift than they. There sails along in the blue vault a bald eagle, the bird of liberty, and the guardian of the American shield. Every American loves him; and his gilt image has led on thousands and thousands of American soldiers to victory. We see large flocks of wild birds in the air, and large herds of cattle quietly grazing on either side of the road. Prairie roads are very superior in dry weather, except where they cross "sloughs," which latter, if not bridged, are dangerous, as teams frequently get "stalled" or fastened in them. As the country becomes settled, the roads are improved, and in a few years prairie roads will be made the best in the world.

Rock Island (Ill.) Advertiser.

Incredible Punishment.

"A great book is a great evil," says an ancient writer; an axiom which an unfortunate Russian author felt to his cost.

"Whilst I was at Moscow," says a traveler, "a quarto volume was published in favor of the liberties of the people; a singular subject, when we consider the place where the book was printed. In this work, the iniquitous venality of the public functionaries, and even the conduct of the sovereign, was scrutinized and censured with great freedom. Such a book, and in such a country, naturally attracted general notice; and the offender was taken into custody. After being tried in a summary way, his production was termed to be a libel, and he was condemned to eat his own words. The singularity of such a sentence induced me to see it put into execution. A scaffold was erected in one of the most public streets in the city; the imperial provost, the magistrates, physicians, and the Czar attended; the book was separated from the binding, the margin cut off, and every leaf rolled up like a lottery ticket when taken out of the wheel. The author was then served with them, leaf by leaf, by the provost, who put them into his mouth to the no small diversion of the spectators; and he was obliged to swallow this unpalatable food, on pain of the knout, in Russia more feared than death. As soon as the medical gentlemen were of opinion that he had received into his stomach, as much at a time as was consistent with his safety, the trangressor was sent back to prison, and the business was resumed the two following days. After three very hearty but unpleasant meals, I am convinced, by ocular proof, that every leaf of the book was actually swallowed.—*Prisoners' Friend.*

We clip the subjoined from the Hampshire *Telegraph*, published at Portsmouth, England, of the 15th ult.

SCREW VS. PADDLE.—An interesting experiment took place the other day, at Copenhagen, between two steam vessels of equal size, 800 tons and 260 horse power. Each vessel's engines were by Maudslay, of London. The Holgerdenser (paddle,) carrying two 60 pounders and six 24's; and the Thor (screw,) carrying fourteen 32's, were lashed stern to stern, when the Thor towed the paddle at the rate of 2 8-10ths knots per hour through the water, in spite of the full power applied to her paddles. Being disconnected, they were then tried against a strong breeze, when the screw again had the advantage over the paddle; but when they were put before the wind (no sails set) the paddle had the advantage of the screw to the same extent. Both vessels were of similar model, the paddle being a little longer, narrower, and sharper than the other. Both had their armaments, as above, and a full complement of coals on board; the paddle drawing 13 feet 3 inches aft, and 12 feet forward; screw, 15 feet 6 inches aft and 14 feet forward. The above is a convincing proof, added to the trial made some time ago between the Rattler and Basilisk, that the screw is, for all practical purposes, a better application of power than the paddle; nor is it too much to suppose that ere long it will entirely supersede the latter for ocean steam navigation.

Modern Athens.

The modern inhabitants of Athens—perched as they are beside the ruins—irresistibly suggest to one a camp of gipsies among the ruins of Stonehenge. The contrast is just about as great; and the relation of modern to ancient there quite as respectable. Or if you prefer a commercial illustration, I would compare the town to an insolvent establishment into which Europe has put King Otho, as a kind of "man in possession." There is a sort of tawdry semi-Turkish semi-French seediness about these narrow streets which inspires one with profound melancholy and disgust. There is a muddy palm-tree growing at the entrance of the main street in a consumptive manner—a false life like the life round about. And there stand for ever and ever, brown and ghostly, the temples of the old time, beside which this said life with its noise, falsity, and pettiness, goes bustling on; a kind of *wake* that life seems round the noble death there—a wretched wake over the dead queen.

HINDOO WIDOW BURNINGS.—The last number of the *London Quarterly Review* has some interesting facts upon this subject. Until lately, widow-burnings have prevailed occasionally among nineteen millions, who were partially under British control, and continually among twenty-one millions, who were independent allies. But recently, a British officer, Major Ludlow has convinced one of the most influential Hindoo High Priests, not only that widow-burning was not enjoined by their sacred books, upon the supposed authority of which it was practised but that inferentially they would have denounced it if it had existed when they were written, since it promised eternal felicity with their husbands, to widows *living* chastely, whereas Sutteeism required them to *die* with husbands in order to enjoy the the bliss of Paradise. Consequently, the High Priest issued a manifesto, declaring that the "self immolation of widows was less meritorious than the living suttee of chastity and elevation." The reform spread rapidly, and the weight of law being soon added to it, Hindoo self-immolation has now practically ceased to exist.

Major Ludlow deserves the gratitude and admiration of the civilized world.

A milkman may have a habit of stopping daily near the river, and not excite suspicion: but when we find his little boy fishing for minnows in the milk pans, we begin to have our doubts.

It is stated by the London *Times* that the Crystal Palace will be preserved on its present site. The royal commission have voted to pay the builders £35,000 additional, which they would not have done were they decided to pull down the building. This makes £144,000 they have paid for it; the price of it if preserved will be £150,000.

A NOSE PUT ON.—A young lad, about sixteen years of age, who lost an eye, and had his nose entirely taken off by a gun-shot, accidentally, some three years ago, in Clermont county, applied at the Commercial Hospital a few days since to ascertain whether an artificial nose could be fixed on him. He presented a most repulsive spectacle—a cavity, through which the interior of a portion of the head could be seen, occupying the place of the nose. When it was suggested to him that he would have to undergo a severe operation, he expressed no apprehensions, and was even willing to dispense with the chloroform process, which is commonly applied in such cases. Dr. Mussey performed the operation in a skilful manner, making an incision some two inches wide in the forehead and, drawing the flesh down, formed a shapely substantial nose—the great improvement in the boy's appearance showing the importance of the nasal organ. The wound in the forehead is quickly healing up, and in a short time the youth will be able to "follow his nose" as before.—*Cin. Com., 14th.*

"Do you believe what the Bible says about the prodigal son, and the fattened calf?"

"Certainly I do."

"Well, can you tell me whether the calf that was killed was a male or a female calf."

"It was a female calf."

"How do you know that?"

"Because, (looking the chap in the face) I see the male alive now."

The cholera has been committing fearful ravages recently in the British possessions in the West Indies. At the latest dates—the 1st instant—it was still prevalent in Jamaica and other islands.

A late traveller, in speaking of Egypt, says her products consist of wheat, flies, and sore-eyed children.—So much for her crops. In remarking on her commerce, he observes that her imports are made up of under-done Englishmen in pursuit of the Pyramids—while her exports consist of the same Englishmen "done brown" and fleeing from beggars and bedbugs. Nice country that!

The aggregate population according to the general census of 1844, of Turkey in Europe, Asia, and Africa, is stated at upwards of thirty-five millions, of which fifteen and a half millions in Europe, sixteen millions in Asia, and nearly four millions in Africa.

N. YORK, Nov. 26—Naval Stores—Turpentine is held very firmly, but the difficulty of obtaining freight hence, prevents the execution of some orders—we note sales of 600 bbls. North County, to fill up a vessel, at $3.12½ per. 280 lb., and 2000 at a price not fixed; 300 bbls. Wilmington Common Rosin, $1.30 in yard; 800 No. 1, $2.50 a $2.50 per. 280 lb.; and 650 Spirits Turpentine, from 37 to 39 cents cash, and we understand 40 cents was yesterday paid, though this may be an extreme price—the market for Spirits has suddenly advanced.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 26—Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville; with tow boat Mike Brown, with cotton and naval stores, to T. C. Worth.

Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Harmon, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Steamer Fawn, Scott, from Lyon's Landing; with boat Express in tow, with naval stores to Miles Costin.

Boat Democrat, Currie, from White Hall, with rosin and spirits turpentine to Miles Costin.

27—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston, 55 passengers.

Steamer Rowan, Wiley, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh; with cotton and naval stores.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Chadbourn & Hooper; with naval stores.

Schr. R. S. Burney, Mason, from Shallotte, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr. Wm. H. Howard, Johnson, from Little River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr. Memento, Smith, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with hay for Fayetteville market.

28—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston; with 60 passengers.

Schr. Fidelia, Garwood, from Philadelphia, to George Harriss, with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Mary Howard, T. Marshall, 4 days from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze. to sundry persons. *Passengers*—Wm. A. Wilson, Ellis M. Allen, David Disbrow, William Wheeler, and 1 in the steerage.

Nov. 29—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 40 passengers.